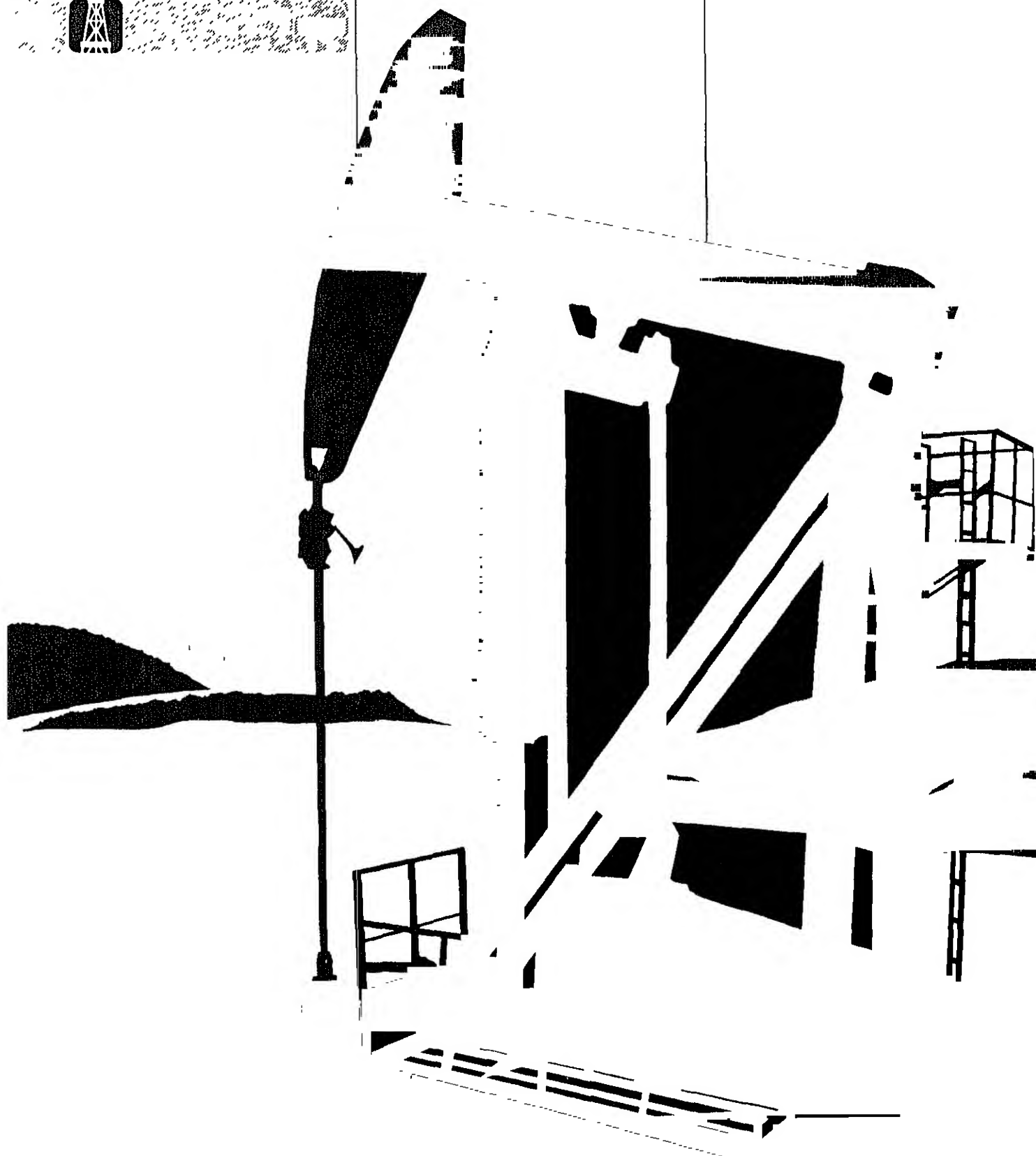
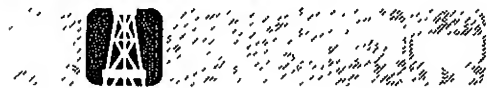


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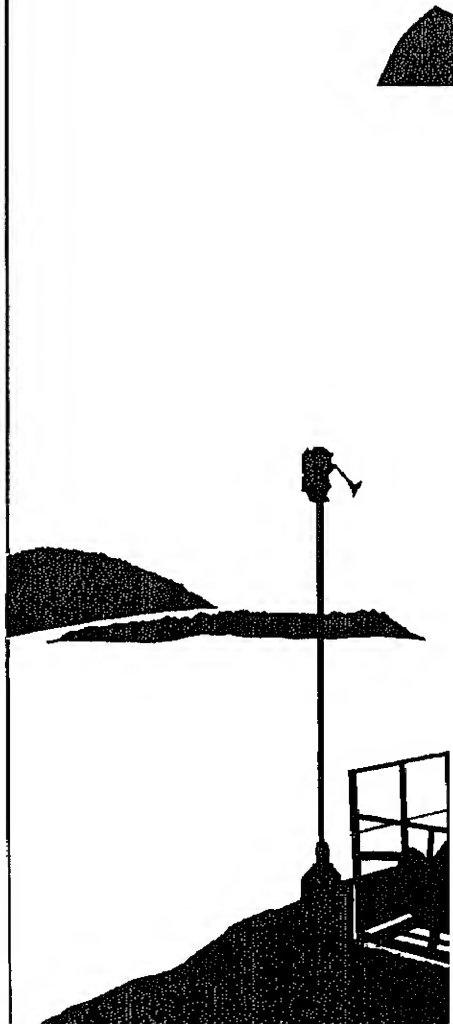


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Contents

Summary Statistics Tables July 1982

Detailed Statistics Tables July 1982

| | |
|---------------------------|-----|
| Petroleum Focus | 1 |
| Summary Statistics | 17 |
| Detailed Statistics | 41 |
| Glossary | G-1 |
| Explanatory Notes | E-1 |

| | |
|---|----|
| Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview | 18 |
| Crude Oil Supply and Disposition | 22 |
| Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition | 26 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition | 27 |
| Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition | 32 |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition | 33 |
| Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition | 36 |
| Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products from OPEC Sources | 37 |
| Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products from Non-OPEC Sources | 38 |
| Sources | 39 |

National Statistics

| | |
|--|----|
| Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance | 43 |
| Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products | 44 |
| Table 3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products | 45 |
| Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products | 46 |
| Table 5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products | 47 |

Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD Districts

| | |
|---------------------------------|----|
| Table 6. PAD District I | 48 |
| Table 7. PAD District II | 49 |
| Table 8. PAD District III | 50 |
| Table 9. PAD District IV | 51 |
| Table 10. PAD District V | 52 |

Production of Crude Oil and Lease Condensate

| | |
|---|----|
| Table 11. Production by PAD District and State | 53 |
| Table 12. Offshore Production by State | 54 |
| Table 13. Production of Lease Condensate by State | 54 |

Natural Gas Processing

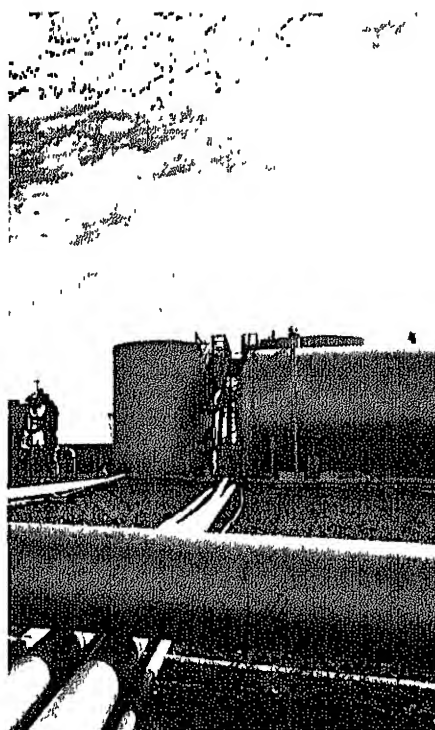
| | |
|---|----|
| Table 14. Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District | 55 |
|---|----|

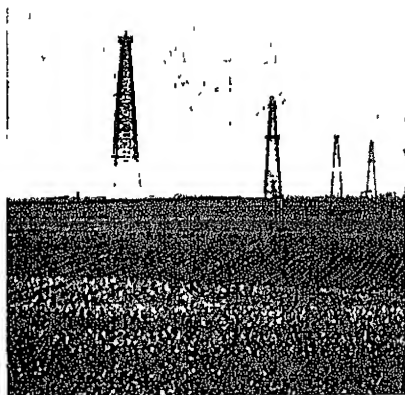
Refinery Operations by PAD District

| | |
|--|----|
| Table 15. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products | 56 |
| Table 16. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products | 57 |
| Table 17. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products | 58 |
| Table 18. Refinery Receipts of Crude Oil | 59 |
| Table 19. Fuels Consumed at Refineries | 59 |

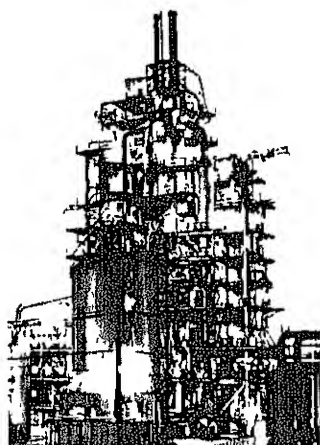
Imports and Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products

| | |
|--|----|
| Table 20. Imports by PAD District | 60 |
| Table 21. Imports by Source and PAD District | 61 |
| Table 22. Exports by PAD District | 65 |
| Table 23. Exports by Destination | 66 |



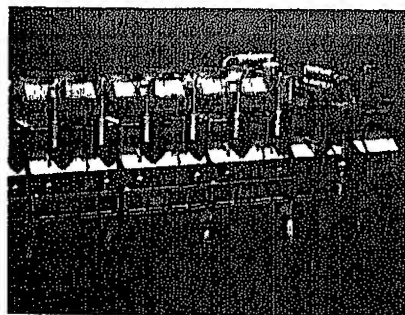


Figures



Glossary

Explanatory Notes



Stocks

| | |
|--|----|
| Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District | 68 |
|--|----|

Transportation of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Between PAD Districts

| | |
|--|----|
| Table 25. Movements by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge | 73 |
| Table 26. Movements by Pipeline | 74 |
| Table 27. Movements by Tanker and Barge | 74 |
| Table 28. Net Movements by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge | 75 |

Heavy Fuel Oils by Sulfur Content

| | |
|--|----|
| Table 29. Production of No. 4 Fuel Oil and Residual Fuel Oil | 76 |
| Table 30. Stocks of No. 4 Fuel Oil and Residual Fuel Oil | 77 |
| Table 31. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Country of Origin | 78 |
| Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by State of Entry | 79 |

| | |
|---|----|
| Petroleum Overview, Annual | 20 |
| Petroleum Overview, Monthly | 21 |
| Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks, Annual | 20 |
| Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks, Monthly | 21 |
| Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, Annual | 24 |
| Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, Monthly | 25 |
| Crude Oil Ending Stocks, Annual | 24 |
| Crude Oil Ending Stocks, Monthly | 25 |
| Products Supplied, Annual | 28 |
| Products Supplied, Monthly | 29 |
| Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, Annual | 28 |
| Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, Monthly | 29 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Annual | 30 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Monthly | 31 |
| Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Annual | 30 |
| Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Monthly | 31 |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Ending Stocks, Annual | 34 |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Ending Stocks, Monthly | 35 |
| Other Petroleum Products Ending Stocks, Annual | 34 |
| Other Petroleum Products Ending Stocks, Monthly | 35 |

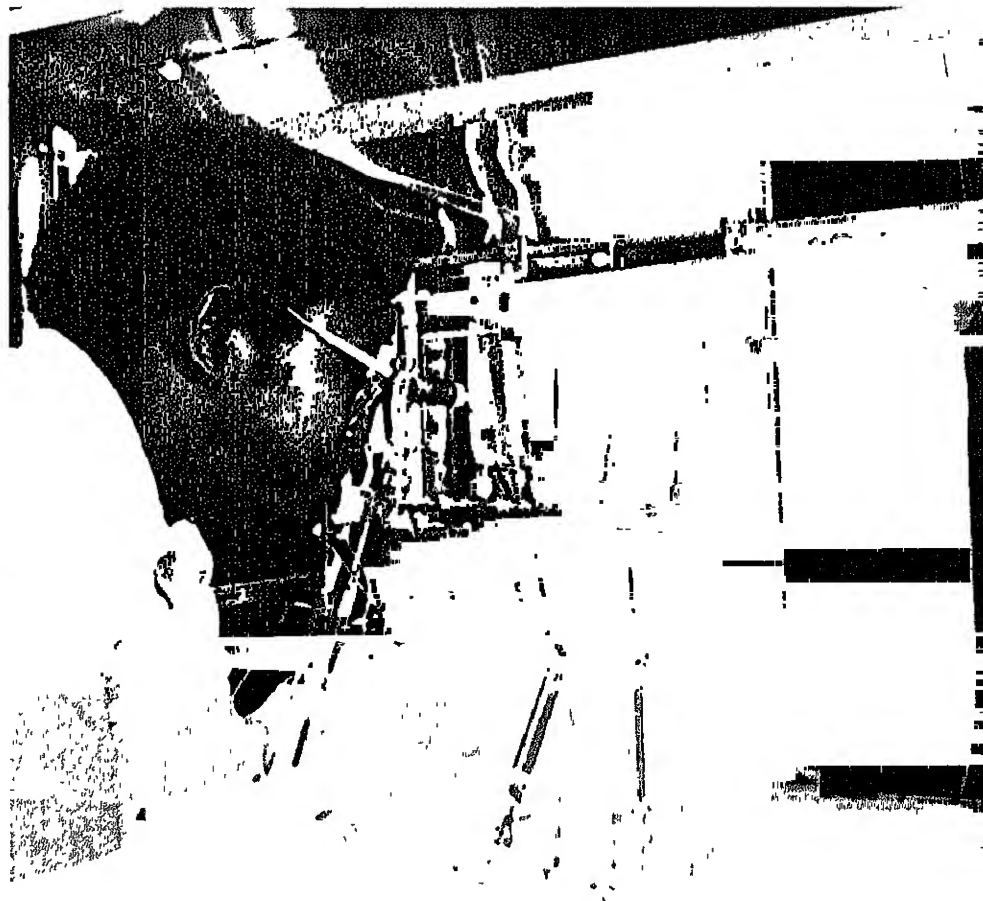
| | |
|---|-----|
| Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms | G-1 |
|---|-----|

| | |
|--|------|
| 1. Data Collection | E-2 |
| 1.1 EIA-64: Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report | |
| 1.2 EIA-87, 88, 89, 90: Joint Petroleum Reporting System | |
| 1.3 EIA-161, 162, 163, 164, 165: Weekly Petroleum Reporting System | |
| 1.4 EIA-170: Tanker and Barge Shipments of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Between Districts | |
| 1.5 ERA-60: Report of Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico | |
| 1.6 Census Import and Export Tabulations | |
| 2. Estimation | E-10 |
| 2.1 Supply | |
| 2.2 Domestic Crude Oil Production | |
| 2.3 Disposition | |
| 2.4 Stocks | |
| 2.5 Average Stock Levels | |
| 2.6 Movements | |
| 2.7 Preliminary Monthly Statistics | |

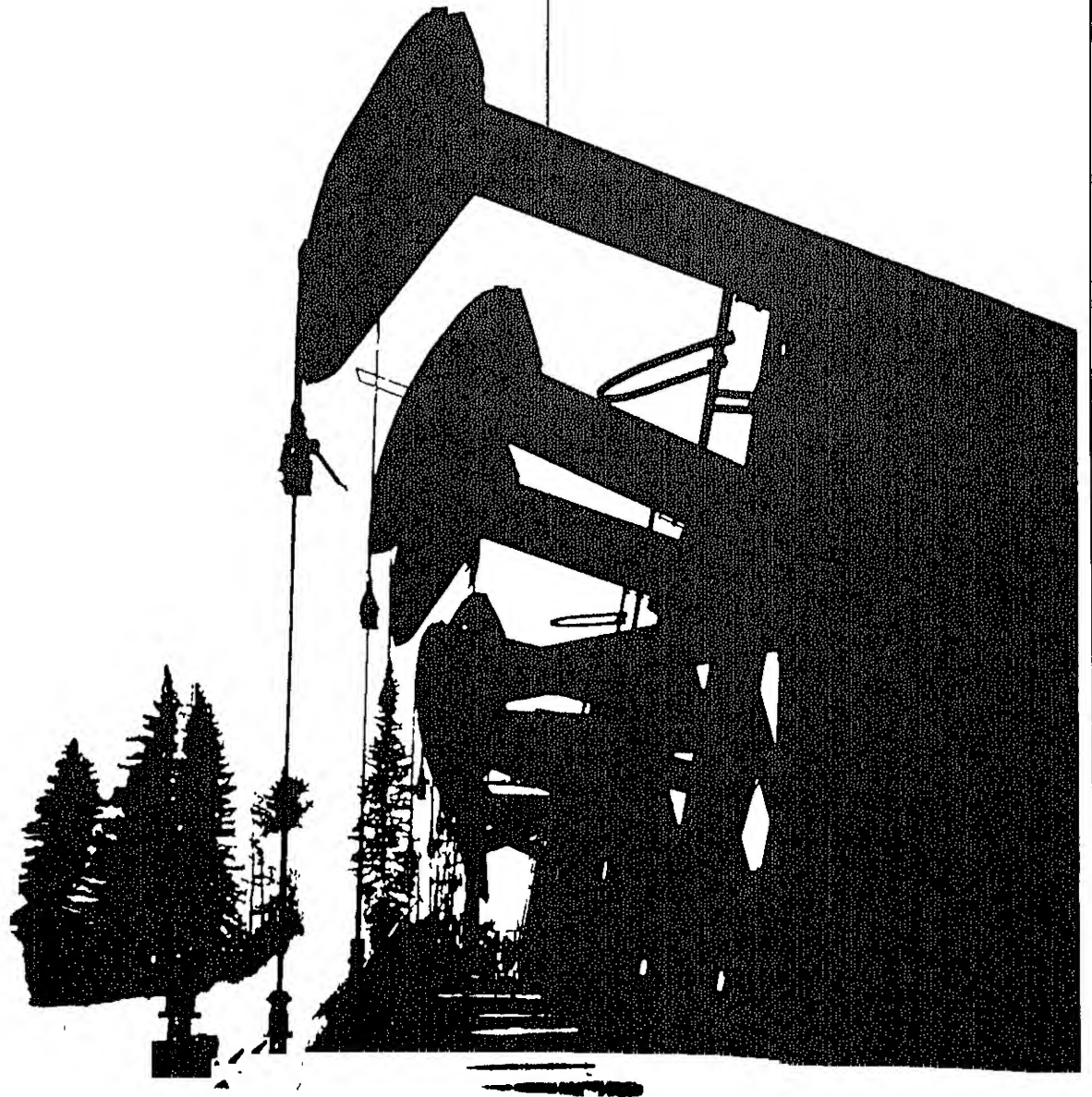
| | |
|---|-----|
| 3. Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data | E-1 |
| 4. Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting | E-2 |
| 5. Notes on Tables | E-2 |
| 5.1 Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview | |
| 5.2 Crude Oil Supply and Disposition | |
| 5.3 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition | |
| 5.4 Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition | |
| 5.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition | |
| 5.6 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition | |
| 5.7 U.S. Petroleum Balance (Table 1) | |

Maps

| | |
|--|-----|
| PAD Districts | G- |
| Bureau of Mines Refinery Districts | G- |
| District Map, Oil and Gas Division, Railroad Commission of Texas | G-1 |



Petroleum Focus



Overview

July 1982 Petroleum Supply Summary

In July 1982, crude oil¹ and natural gas liquids plant production averaged 10.2 million barrels per day, up slightly from the 10.0 million barrels per day during the same period in 1981. During July, 1982, petroleum products supplied (a proxy for consumption) averaged 14.8 million barrels per day, down 5.8 percent from the 15.7 million barrels daily average for July of 1981. Refinery inputs of crude oil for July 1982 averaged 12.4 million barrels per day, a 1.5 percent increase over the previous July. Daily operable crude oil distillation capacity in July 1982 averaged 17.1 million barrels daily, compared with 18.7 million barrels daily a year earlier. The refinery utilization rate was 75.2 percent in July 1982, compared with 67.4

percent one year earlier. Total petroleum net imports in July 1982 averaged 5.0 million barrels per day, and the year-to-date level averaged 4.1 million barrels per day, compared with 5.5 million barrels per day for the first 7 months in 1981. Petroleum product stocks at the end of July 1982 were lower than year earlier levels, 782 million barrels compared with 880 million barrels. July 1982 residual fuel oil stocks were 10 million barrels lower than those a year earlier; and inventories of total motor gasoline at the end of July 1982 were 2 million barrels below the July 1981 level.

¹Including lease condensate.

Petroleum Supply Summary

| Average volume for Period (Million Barrels Per Day) | July | | | Cumulative January Through July | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------------|------------------------------------|-------|-------------|
| | 1982 | 1981 | % Change | 1982 | 1981 | % Change |
| Total Product Supplied | 14.8 | 15.7 | -5.8 | 15.4 | 16.3 | -5.1 |
| Gasoline | 6.8 | 6.8 | -0.4 | 6.5 | 6.6 | -0.7 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 2.1 | 2.4 | -12.4 | 2.8 | 2.9 | -3.6 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 1.5 | 2.0 | -25.6 | 1.8 | 2.2 | -17.0 |
| Crude Inputs to Refineries | 12.4 | 12.3 | 1.5 | 11.8 | 12.5 | -6.0 |
| Crude Oil and Natural Gas Liquids Production | 10.2 | 10.0 | 1.2 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 0.2 |
| Net Imports ¹ | 5.0 | 5.2 | -4.3 | 4.1 | 5.5 | -24.7 |
| Net Crude Oil Imports ² | 3.9 | 3.9 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 4.0 | -25.7 |
| SPR Imports | 0.1 | 0.2 | -44.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | -25.0 |
| Net Product Imports | 1.0 | 1.2 | -16.7 | 1.0 | 1.3 | -21.3 |
| Crude Oil Stock Withdrawal ³ | -0.06 | -0.04 | — | 0.09 | -0.03 | — |
| Product Stock Withdrawal | -0.9 | 0.1 | — | 0.5 | 0.3 | — |
| Stocks at End of Period (Million Barrels) | | | | | | |
| Crude Oil ³ | 345 | 386 | -10.7 | | | |
| Gasoline ³ | 226 | 228 | -0.7 | | | |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 148 | 186 | -20.5 | | | |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 69 | 69 | -15.0 | | | |
| Total Product | 782 | 880 | -11.1 | | | |
| SPR | 267 | 173 | 54.3 | | | |
| Total | 1,394 | 1,439 | -3.1 | | | |

¹Gross imports of crude oil (including Strategic Petroleum Reserve) and petroleum products less exports of crude oil and petroleum products.

²Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)

³Including blending components.

Note: Percent changes are based on unrounded values.

Source: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, September 1982.

Update

Refinery Shutdowns During 1982

The June issue of the Petroleum Supply Monthly highlighted refinery activities in 1981. It indicated that between January 1, 1981 and January 1, 1982, twenty-three refineries having a combined capacity greater than 450,000 barrels per day, were permanently shutdown.

At the beginning of 1982, operable refinery capacity totalled 17.9 million barrels per day. A portion of this operable capacity (1.8 million barrels per day) was idle but capable of restarting within 90 days.

During 1982, the pace of permanent shutdowns has quickened (see Table 1 below). In particular, for the June and July report periods, 37 refineries, having a combined capacity of 841,000 barrels per day, were declared permanently shutdown. The total permanent shutdowns for the year is now at 44 refineries. Table 2 below lists these refineries. Contacts with other refineries indicate that by the end of 1982 it is expected that 52 refineries having a combined capacity of 1.2 million barrels per day will have been permanently shutdown.

Table 1. Refinery Operations in 1981 and 1982

| | Operable | | Operating | | Idle | | Permanently Shutdown | |
|-------------------|----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|--------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|
| | # Ref. | Capacity MB/D | # Ref. | Capacity MB/D | # Ref. | Capacity MB/D | # Ref. | Capacity MB/D |
| During 1981 | | | | | | | 23 | 451 |
| January 1, 1982 | 301 | 17,890 | 254 | 16,104 | 47 | 1,786 | 0 | 0 |
| February 1, 1982 | 299 | 17,983 | 250 | 16,235 | 49 | 1,747 | 2 | 30 |
| March 1, 1982 | 295 | 17,971 | 249 | 16,131 | 46 | 1,841 | 4 | 9 |
| April 1, 1982 | 294 | 17,967 | 245 | 16,065 | 49 | 1,903 | 1 | 14 |
| May 1, 1982 | 294 | 17,971 | 246 | 15,974 | 48 | 1,997 | 0 | 0 |
| June 1, 1982 | 288 | 17,587 | 245 | 15,997 | 43 | 1,590 | 7 | 426 |
| July 1, 1982 | 258 | 17,146 | | | | | 30 | 415 |
| Jan-Jul, 1982 | | | | | | | 44 | 894 |
| Aug-Dec, 1982 | 250 | 16,979 | | | | | 8 | 267 |
| 1982 Total (est.) | | | | | | | 52 | 1,161 |

¹Includes one new refinery with capacity of 8,000 barrels per day.
Source: Form EIA-87 "Refinery Report."

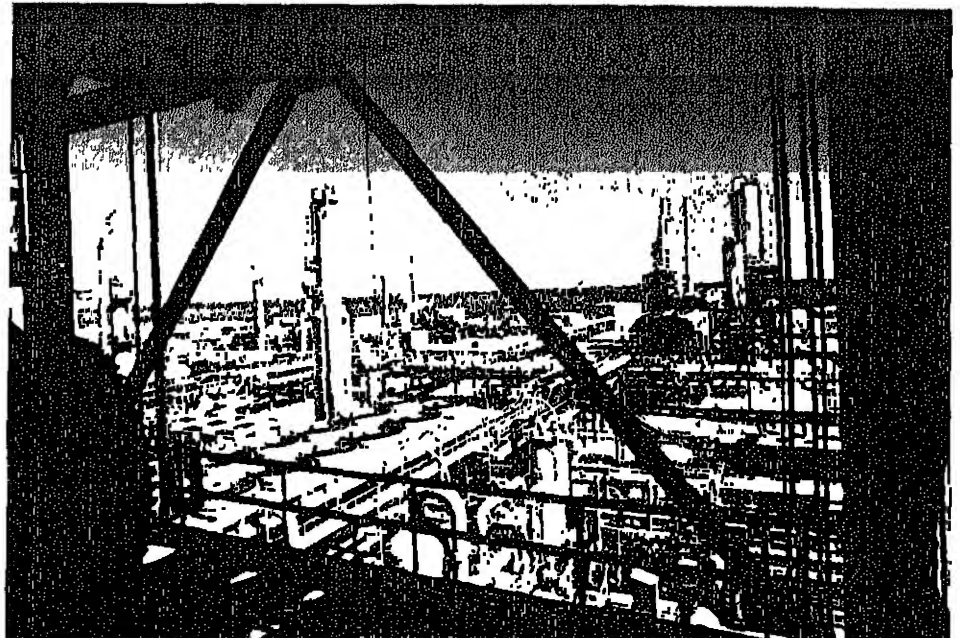


Table 2. Refineries Permanently Shutdown since January 1, 1982
(Barrels per Calendar Day)

| Refineries | Location | Crude Distillation Capacity | Date Shutdown |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| PAD District I | | | |
| Amoco Oil Co. | Baltimore, Maryland | 15,000 | 7/82 |
| Seminole Refining Inc. | St. Marks, Florida | 15,000 | 7/82 |
| Total | | 30,000 | |
| PAD District II | | | |
| Amoco Oil Co. | Sugar Creek, Missouri | 104,000 | 7/82 |
| Ashland Oil Inc. | Findlay, Ohio | 20,400 | 7/82 |
| CRA, Inc. | Scottsbluff, Nebraska | 5,600 | 7/82 |
| Dillman Oil Recovery Inc. | Oblong, Illinois | 1,200 | 3/82 |
| E-Z Serv Refining Inc. | Shallow Water, Kansas | 9,500 | 7/82 |
| Energy Cooperative Inc. | East Chicago, Indiana | 126,000 | 6/82 |
| Industrial Fuel & Asphalt of Indiana Inc. | Hammond, Indiana | 8,187 | 6/82 |
| Kentucky Oil & Refining Co. | Betsy Lane, Kentucky | 3,000 | 7/82 |
| Mid-America Refining Co. Inc. | Chanute, Kansas | 3,500 | 7/82 |
| Northland Oil & Refining Co. | Dickinson, North Dakota | 5,000 | 2/82 |
| Texaco Inc. | West Tulsa, Oklahoma | 50,000 | 7/82 |
| Texas American Petro- chemicals Inc. | West Branch, Michigan | 11,500 | 7/82 |
| Total | | 347,887 | |
| PAD District III | | | |
| Bayou State Oil Corp. | Hosston, Louisiana | 3,000 | 3/82 |
| Bronco Refining Co. | Houston, Texas | 2,500 | 7/82 |
| Caribou-Four Corners Oil Co. | Kirtland, New Mexico | 2,500 | 7/82 |
| Clinton-Manges | Palestine, Texas | 10,000 | 7/82 |
| Copano Refining Co. | Ingleside, Texas | 11,100 | 7/82 |
| Dow Chemical U.S.A. | Freeport, Texas | 190,000 | 6/82 |
| Eagle Refining Corp. | Jacksboro, Texas | 1,800 | 7/82 |
| Independent Refining Corp. | Pt. Neches, Texas | 30,000 | 6/82 |
| Independent Refining Corp. | Winnie, Texas | 50,000 | 6/82 |

Table 2. Refineries Permanently Shutdown since January 1, 1982—Continued

(Barrels per Calendar Day)

| Refineries | Location | Crude Distillation Capacity | Date Shutdown |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| PAD District III—Cont. | | | |
| Lake Charles Refining Co. | Lake Charles, Louisiana | 28,000 | 7/82 |
| Longview Refining Co. | Longview, Texas | 14,000 | 4/82 |
| Petraco-Valley Oil & Refining Co. | Brownsville, Texas | 12,300 | 7/82 |
| Rio Grande Crude Refining | Brownsville, Texas | 9,500 | 6/82 |
| Rio Grande Recovery Systems Inc. | Brownsville, Texas | 1,000 | 7/82 |
| Sentry Refining Inc. | Corpus Christi, Texas | 26,000 | 2/82 |
| Shepard Oil Co. | Jennings, Louisiana | 10,000 | 7/82 |
| Sooner Refining Co. | Darrow, Louisiana | 8,000 | 7/82 |
| TARCO | Eules, Texas | 6,000 | 7/82 |
| T & S Refining Inc. | Jennings, Louisiana | 11,500 | 7/82 |
| Tipperary Refining Co. | Ingleside, Texas | 10,400 | 7/82 |
| Wickett Refining Co. | Wickett, Texas | 8,000 | 7/82 |
| Total | | 444,600 | |
| PAD District IV | | | |
| C & H Refinery Inc. | Lusk, Wyoming | 190 | 7/82 |
| Glacier Park Co. | Osage, Wyoming | 4,160 | 3/82 |
| Morrison Petroleum Co. | Woods Cross, Utah | 8,300 | 7/82 |
| Sage Creek Refining Co. | Cowley, Wyoming | 1,200 | 7/82 |
| Texaco Inc. | Casper, Wyoming | 21,000 | 7/82 |
| Total | | 32,850 | |
| PAD District V | | | |
| Gibson Oil & Refining Co. | Bakersfield, California | 4,600 | 7/82 |
| Lunday-Thagard Oil Co. | South Gate, California | 12,000 | 6/82 |
| United Independent Oil Co. | Tacoma, Washington | 730 | 3/82 |
| West Coast Oil Co. | Oildale, California | 21,000 | 7/82 |
| Total | | 38,330 | |
| United States, Total | | 893,667 | |

Source: Form EIA-87, "Refinery Report".

Petroleum Focus

Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook: Winter 1982-83

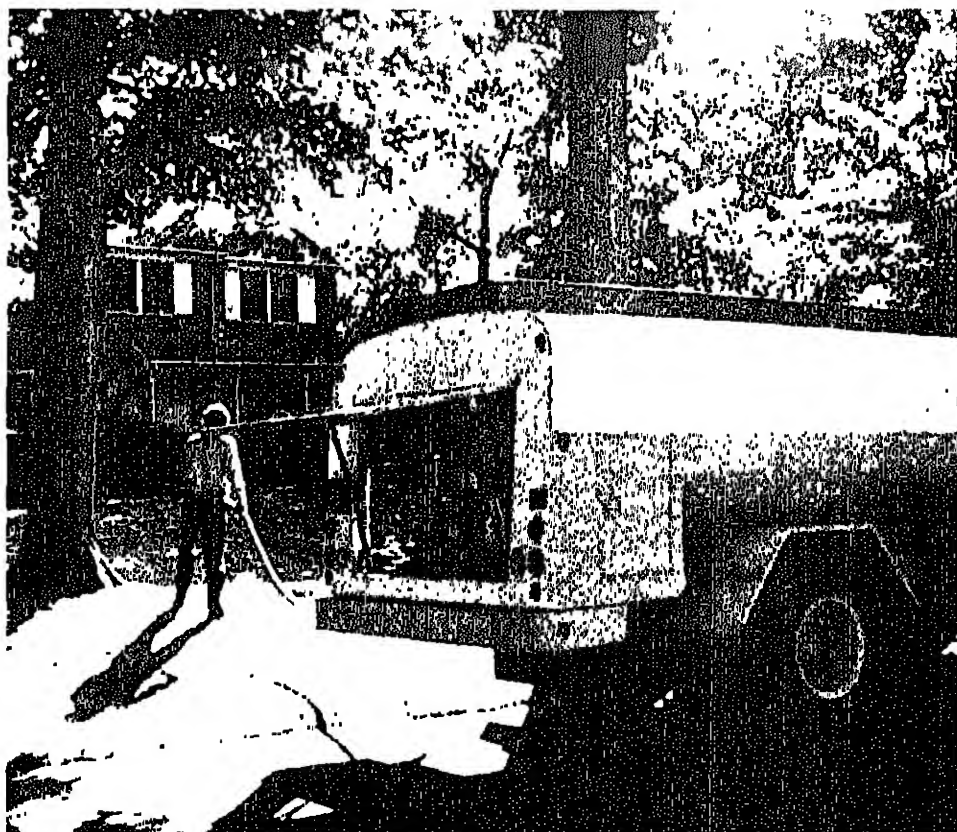
As the winter 1982-83 heating season approaches attention turns to the adequacy of heating oil stocks. A basic concern is whether supplies of heating oil this winter will be sufficient to meet U.S. demand. A second concern is whether low inventories of heating oil will make the distribution system vulnerable to a sudden cold spell or a localized transportation problem. Such situations could cause short-term regional shortages or larger-than-expected increases in heating oil prices.

Preliminary data indicate that the level of anticipated inventories should be adequate, but that the cushion of extra inventories is smaller than in previous years. However, since current inventories of crude oil are relatively high in terms of days of supply, and refineries are producing well below their maximum capacity, potential supplies are expected to be sufficient to meet even the extra demands of colder weather and stronger economic growth. Supplies of heating oil should be adequate, unless there is some drastic reduction in the worldwide availability of crude oil or in the willingness and ability of U.S. refiners to produce heating oil.

If demand is higher than expected during the winter heating season and stock levels fall more rapidly than expected, industry can adjust by:

- Drawing down crude oil stocks and increasing the rate of refinery utilization. Crude oil stocks at the end of August were 356 MMB, well within the average range for this time of year. Refinery utilization of 68 percent during the first 8 months of 1982 is well below recent historical peaks which have been as high as 88 percent in 1978.
- Importing more distillate from outside the United States. Current distillate imports are well below the peak of more than 650 MB/D in February 1977. Presently, Europe has more excess refining capacity than the United States.
- Changing present refinery yields to produce more distillate.

These options provide industry with considerable flexibility to respond to increases in demand.



Recent Trends in Fuel Oil

This article reviews recent trends in the demand for, and supply of distillate and residual fuel oils, the two principal petroleum products used for heating in the United States. The uses of these petroleum products have changed significantly since 1977, the year of peak consumption. In that year, less than 40 percent of all distillate was consumed by the transportation sector (e.g., automobiles, vessels, and railroads), whereas by 1981 more than half of all distillate supplied was consumed for transportation, reflecting decreased heating use. Although one of the principal uses of distillate has been space heating, less than one gallon in five (19 percent) of all distillate supplied in 1981 was used for residential heating.

Recent Trends in Demand

Demand for distillate fuel oil peaked in 1978 at about 3.4 million barrels per day and fell to about 2.8 million barrels per day by 1981 (see Table 1). This decrease of about 17 percent in three years can be attributed to changes in variables affecting distillate consumption; i.e., prices, economic activity, weather, and conservation effects. By far the most influential variable over the 1978-1981 pe-

riod was price. In real terms, residential heating oil prices rose more than 75 percent over the 1978-1981 period—an annual average increase of over 20 percent.

Price increases can affect quantities demanded in several ways:

- Utilization of fuel-burning equipment decreases as consumers and businesses "do without." This is typically a very short-term response.
- Existing equipment is run using alternative, less costly fuels. This is also typically a short-term response, and generally applies only to those establishments which have invested in dual-fired boilers and furnaces.
- Embodied and disembodied technological changes are made to existing equipment or the environment in which it is used. An example of an embodied change is cleaning and adjusting furnaces and boilers to make them more efficient. An example of a disembodied change is adding more insulation to a home or office building.

Table 1. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Demand: 1978-1982
(Million Barrels per Day)

| Year/ Quarter | Product Supplied (Apparent Demand) | Production | Net Imports ¹ | Stock Withdrawals ² |
|------------------------|---|------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1978 | 3.43 | 3.17 | 0.17 | 0.09 |
| 1979 | 3.31 | 3.15 | 0.19 | -0.03 |
| 1980 | 2.87 | 2.66 | 0.14 | 0.06 |
| 1981 - I | 3.46 | 2.76 | 0.24 | 0.46 |
| - II | 2.47 | 2.46 | 0.17 | -0.18 |
| - III | 2.43 | 2.55 | 0.16 | -0.23 |
| - IV | 2.96 | 2.69 | 0.11 | 0.17 |
| - Average | 2.83 | 2.61 | 0.17 | 0.04 |
| 1982 - I | 3.16 | 2.45 | 0.00 | 0.69 |
| - II | 2.63 | 2.57 | 0.01 | 0.03 |
| - Average ³ | 2.89 | 2.51 | 0.01 | 0.36 |

¹Negative numbers indicate that exports exceeded imports.

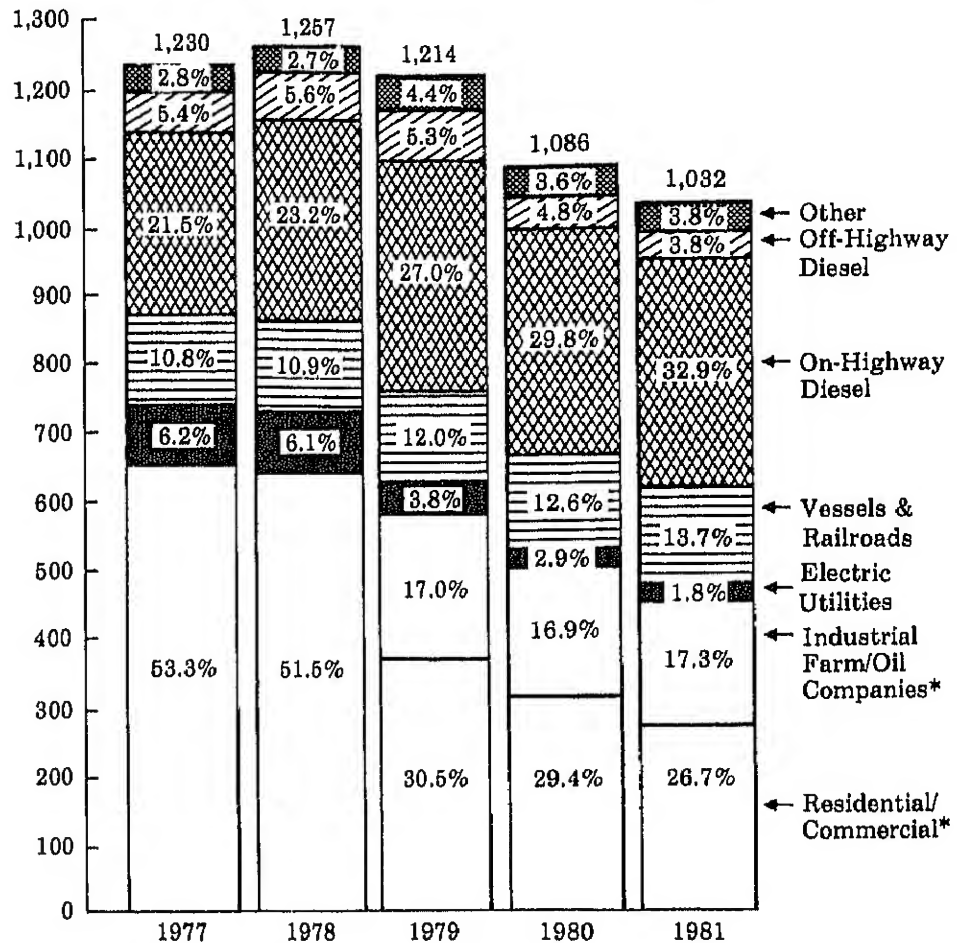
²Negative numbers indicate stock additions.

³January-June 1982.

Note: Beginning in January 1981 EIA modified survey forms, definitions, and processing procedures. See Explanatory Note 4.

Sources: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1981 and *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (for 1982).

Exhibit 1. Deliveries of Distillate Fuel Oil by Use as Percent of Total (Millions of Barrels)



Source: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1981

*These were a single category prior to 1979.

These changes typically take place over a longer period of time and have a more lasting impact.

- Purchase and installation of new, more efficient fuel-burning equipment. Because of the cost involved, this is typically a long-term investment decision. Once the investment has been made, its impact will be felt for many years.

A Residential Energy Consumption Survey¹ conducted by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) in 1980 and 1981 indicated that during the April 1979-March 1980 period, an estimated 1.3 million households, or 8.2 percent of all households then heating with fuel oil or kerosene, switched to other fuels, mainly wood and natural gas, as their main source of heat. In addition, during

1978-1979, approximately 1.9 million households heating with fuel oil or kerosene added attic insulation; 1.6 million added storm windows and/or storm doors; and 0.7 million added wall insulation. These data indicate a significant trend toward both fuel-switching and conservation by residential consumers of fuel oil.

Consumption of distillate fuel oil is shifting from the traditional fuel oil use for space heating, industrial purposes, and electricity generation toward increased usage in the transportation sec-

¹Energy Information Administration, Department of Energy, Residential Energy Consumption Survey: Report Numbers: DOE/EIA-0207/5, July 1980; DOE/EIA-0262/1, April 1981; DOE/EIA-0314, June 1982.

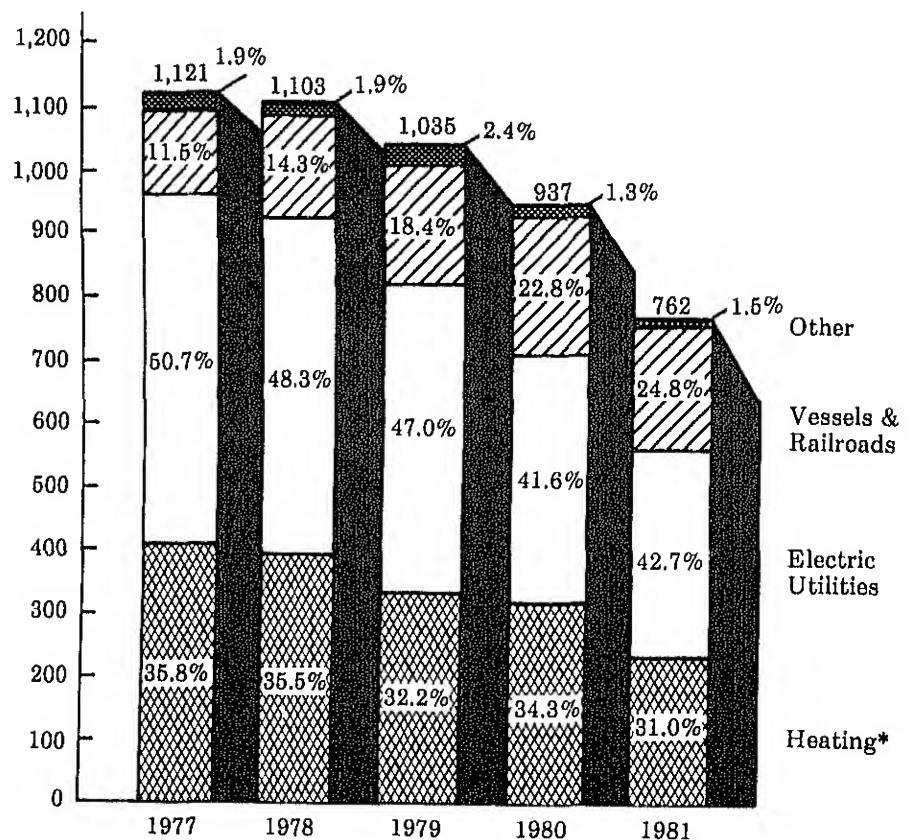
tor (see Exhibit 1). On-highway diesel had the most dramatic increase, 28 percent from 1977 to 1981 while electric utility use declined 76 percent during the same period. In 1981, diesel fuel accounted for over 50 percent of the distillate fuel oil consumption. This reflects both the increase in the diesel penetration of the private and commercial automobile fleet, and the overall decline in demand over the 1978-81 period.

The latest demands (through mid-1982) show an apparent leveling off of the decline in consumption noted earlier. Falling prices and anticipation of price increases contributed to a slight increase (about 6 percent) in product supplied between the second quarter of 1981 and the second quarter of 1982. Despite a colder-than-normal winter, first quarter demand in 1982 was down 9 percent from year-earlier levels, largely because

of lower first-quarter economic activity. Another factor in the leveling off of the distillate demand decrease is the likelihood that consumer actions such as adding insulation, retrofitting, and doing without have already been completed, and that further efficiencies will occur more slowly as the current stock of fuel-burning equipment is replaced over the next several years.

Exhibit 2 indicates changes in the composition of residual fuel oil consumption. The commercial, industrial, and oil company sectors together declined 400,000 barrels per day, or 38 percent between 1978 and 1981. Consumption by the transportation sector in 1981 accounted for about 25 percent of total demand. Consumption by electric utilities declined 570,000 barrels per day, or almost 40 percent, between 1978 and 1981

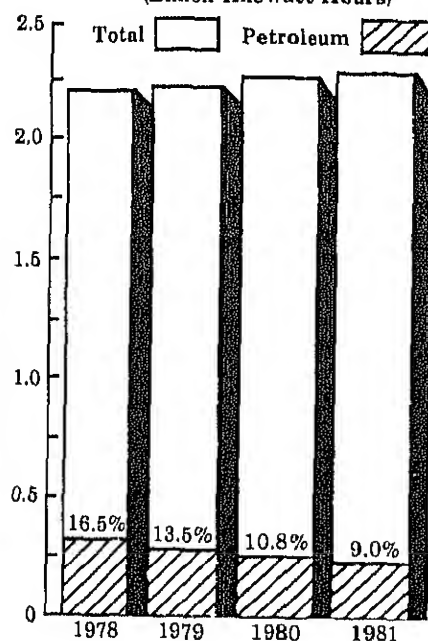
Exhibit 2. Deliveries of Residual Fuel Oil by Use as Percent of Total (Millions of Barrels)



*Includes Oil Companies, Commercial, and Industrial

Source: EIA Petroleum Supply Annual, 1981

Exhibit 3. Electricity Generation by Source: 1978-1981
(Billion Kilo watt Hours)



Source: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Monthly Energy Review*, August 1982, p. 66.

(Exhibit 3). Utility companies shifted from electricity generation using petroleum to generation using other energy sources. While electricity generation increased by 4 percent between 1978 and 1981, generation using petroleum declined 44 percent. Coal and natural gas more than made up the decline although generation by natural gas stopped growing in 1981, while growth in electricity generation using coal continued to be strong.

The greatest demand levels for residual fuel oil were about 3.0 million barrels per day in 1977 and in 1978. By 1981 (see Table 2), demand had dropped to about 2.09 million barrels per day, a decrease of about 32 percent in 3 years. A major determinant in the decline was price, which nearly doubled in real terms over the 3-year period, 1979-1981.

Recent Trends in Supply

Production, net imports, and net stock withdrawals comprise the supply of distillate fuel oil. Production of distillate declined 18 percent between 1978 and 1981, slightly more than the 12 percent decline in refinery production of all petroleum products over this period (see Table 3). Coincidental with the decline in distillate production was a reduction in refinery utilization from a rate of 87.8 percent in 1978 to 68.6 percent by 1981. This reflects the decrease in general demand for petroleum products over the period. Refinery inputs of crude oil fell 15 percent, and overall petroleum product demand declined 15 percent during the 3 years.

Distillate imports, while fluctuating from year to year, averaged 173,000 bar-

Table 2. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Demand: 1978-1982
(Million Barrels per Day)

| Year | Product Supplied | Production | Net Imports | Stock Withdrawals ¹ |
|------------------------|------------------|------------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| 1978 | 3.02 | 1.67 | 1.34 | -0.00 |
| 1979 | 2.83 | 1.69 | 1.14 | -0.02 |
| 1980 | 2.51 | 1.58 | 0.91 | 0.01 |
| 1981 - I | 2.54 | 1.53 | 0.78 | 0.18 |
| - II | 1.91 | 1.26 | 0.54 | 0.06 |
| - III | 1.90 | 1.23 | 0.74 | -0.12 |
| - IV | 2.01 | 1.26 | 0.67 | 0.02 |
| - Average | 2.09 | 1.32 | 0.68 | 0.04 |
| 1982 - I | 2.10 | 1.15 | 0.67 | 0.23 |
| - II | 1.64 | 1.12 | 0.50 | -0.04 |
| - Average ² | 1.87 | 1.13 | 0.58 | 0.10 |

¹Negative numbers indicate stock additions.

²January-June 1982.

Note: Beginning in January 1981, EIA modified survey forms, definitions and processing procedures. See Explanatory Note 4.

Sources: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1981 and *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (for 1982).

Table 3. Distillate & Residual Fuel Oil Production and Total Refinery Production: 1978-1982
(Million Barrels per Day)

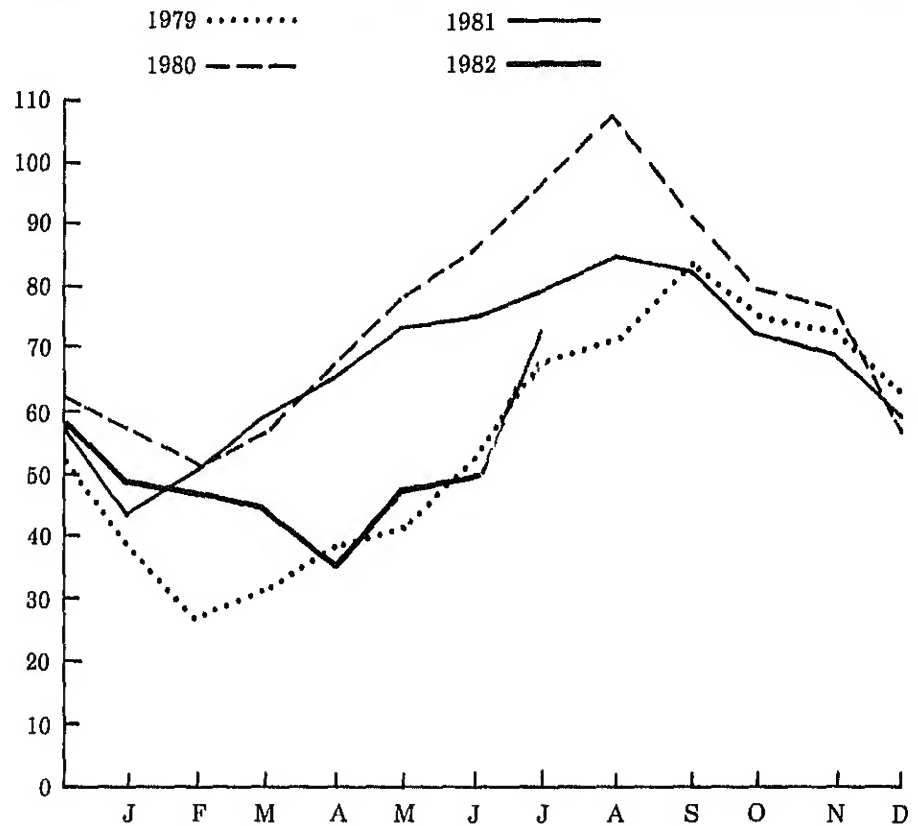
| Year | Total Refinery Production | Distillate Fuel Oil Production | Residual Fuel Oil Production |
|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1978 | 16.97 | 3.17 | 1.67 |
| 1979 | 16.76 | 3.15 | 1.69 |
| 1980 | 14.62 | 2.66 | 1.58 |
| 1981 | 13.99 | 2.61 | 1.32 |
| 1982 ¹ | 13.18 | 2.51 | 1.13 |

¹January-June 1982.

Note: Beginning in January 1981, EIA modified survey forms, definitions and processing procedures. See Explanatory Note 4.

Sources: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, (for 1978-1981); *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (for 1982)

Exhibit 4. Distillate Fuel Oil Days of Supply: 1979-1982



Sources: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, 1979 and 1980; *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1981; and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, (for 1982).

rels per day in 1981, the same level as in 1978. In 1982, market conditions have enabled the United States, for the first time in several years, to export significant quantities of distillate to Mexico, Japan, and Western Europe.

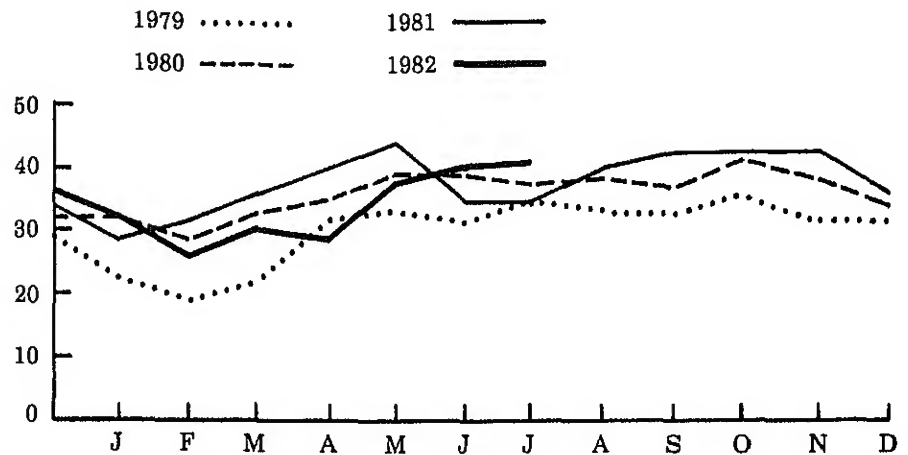
Stock levels of distillate normally follow a pattern of buildups in the late spring and summer, and drawdowns in the fall and winter. The seasonal patterns remain fairly constant from year to year. During the past few years, however, stock levels have dropped successively. Distillate stocks during 1981 and 1982 were lower each month than during the corresponding period a year earlier. Year-end stocks in 1981 stood at 192 million barrels, 11 percent below ending stocks in 1978, and 16 percent below 1979 levels. Reasons for the lower levels of stocks held by primary suppliers over

the last several years include:

- Higher interest rates, making inventory holdings more costly;
- Lower production rates due to a general softening of demand, as discussed earlier; and
- Increased stocks of crude oil, evidently preferred by refiners to product stocks as a buffer in a period of generally adequate supplies.

Although stocks of distillate have been lower, available days of supply of distillate (primary stocks divided by daily average product supplied) have not shown the same decline (see Exhibit 4). Particularly, in the September-December period of each of the 3 years 1979-1981, the number of available days of supply has been roughly similar—

Exhibit 5. Residual Fuel Oil Days of Supply



Sources: EIA, *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, 1979 and 1980; *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1981; and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, (for 1982).

dropping from about 80 days at the end of September to about 60 days by year's end. During the remainder of the year, days of supply largely reflect the severity of the winter, with the cold winters of both 1978-1979 and 1981-1982 yielding only 40 days of supply available by the end of April of 1979 and 1982, respectively.

Residual fuel oil (residual) production declined 21 percent between 1978 and 1981. It is significant, however, that residual production, unlike that of distillate, was supplying 63 percent of residual fuel demand by 1981, compared with 55 percent in 1978. This reflects the substantial decline in net imports, occurring this period, which fell 50 percent to 680,000 barrels per day in 1981. The beginning of the decline in net imports coincided with the end of the entitlements program. In addition, the removal of export limitations (in October 1981) led to increases in the exportation of residual oil.

End of year stocks of residual fuel oil, which peaked at 96 million barrels in 1979, fell to 78 million barrels by the end of 1981, a decline of 19 percent. As with distillate, end-of-month stocks were successively lower each month in 1981 and 1982 than in the previous year. Again, this reflects lower prices and demand,

and adequate crude oil stocks. As seen in Exhibit 5, however, the decline in residual consumption has meant that available days of supply have been higher each year since 1979. Although available days of supply fell by April of this year to less than 30 days, days of supply in May rose to 38 days due mostly to a continuing decrease in demand. This is still lower than in 1981, but higher than in the corresponding months of 1979 and 1980.

Conclusion

Demand for both distillate and residual fuel oils has dropped over the past few years, and end-use consumption patterns have changed. The use of distillate fuel oil for heating and the use of residual fuel oil for electrical generation has decreased substantially as traditional customers have shifted to other fuels. In contrast, distillate use for transportation has been increasing.

The general decrease in the use of distillate and residual fuel oils in the domestic market is having a favorable influence on the energy balance of trade, as less product is being imported than in the past several years, and more product is being exported. Based on days of supply measures, current levels of inventories are within historic ranges.

What are Futures?

Futures are contracts for the delivery of a specified quantity of a commodity on a specified date in the future, at a price which is agreed upon when the contract is executed. The quality of product and the delivery points that will satisfy the contract are also indicated.

Futures contracts differ from more common contractual arrangements in that the contracting parties need never meet one another or, indeed, even know who their counterparts are. Further, a most important feature of futures trading is that contracts may be resold many times before the specified delivery date. That is, a futures contract has a market value that is independent of the delivery price specified in the contract.

Firms and individuals use futures both to "hedge" against future price and supply uncertainty and to "speculate" on expected price trends. As a tool to reduce supply uncertainty, the use of futures contracts is straightforward—the contract guarantees delivery of a certain volume on a certain date. The

use of futures to reduce price uncertainty is more complicated and involves both "short" and "long" hedgers. A short hedger *sells* a futures contract to "lock in" the price he will receive either for his inventories or for his planned future production. A long hedger *buys* a futures contract to "lock in" his future product costs. It is important to understand that the use of futures to hedge against price uncertainty does not require that the firm either take or make delivery of a physical barrel of oil.

The efficient use of futures for price-risk hedging is based on the condition that the value of a firm's cash market position will change by an equal but opposite amount to that of an appropriate futures position. In the long run, the net gain from a successful hedging operation should be zero—the firm neither loses nor profits from any change in cash market prices. Thus, as important as the capability of avoiding major, unexpected losses, hedging in futures enables firms to plan and budget more accurately for their future operations.

Futures Trading on Heating Oil Markets

History

Activity in oil futures trading has accelerated considerably since a No. 2 heating oil futures contract was introduced on the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) in late 1978. Currently there are petroleum futures markets in heating oil, residual fuel oil, leaded and unleaded gasoline, and propane.

In its first year, the NYMEX No. 2 heating oil futures contract experienced only light trading volume (10-100 contracts daily).¹ In September 1979, the trading volume and open interest (the number of active contracts) and the quantity of oil involved began increasing substantially (see Exhibit 1). Three reasons for this increased activity are:

- The disruption of Iranian oil supplies, which began in 1979, provoked price uncertainty and attracted speculators as well as industry hedgers to the market. World oil prices nearly doubled in 1979, but the rate of price increase in the last quarter was especially sharp.
- Large heating oil inventories had been built up by fall 1979, partly in response to government inducements to build supplies for the upcoming winter. There had been general concern about the adequacy of heating oil stocks after nationwide motor gasoline shortages that summer. Oil jobbers and distributors felt a need to hedge these substantial inventories.
- When the Iran-Iraq conflict began in September 1980, the No. 2 heating oil futures market had been around long enough for industry and potential speculators to observe sufficient "liquidity" (i.e., a sufficient volume of trading to ensure that a futures position may be easily closed) in the market and to gain confidence in the use of the contracts. With the tremendous

uncertainty concerning world oil supplies that arose with the outbreak of the Persian Gulf war, there also arose tremendous opportunities for speculation.

Both the number of contracts and the volume of oil represented by No. 2 heating oil futures contracts for New York Harbor delivery increased rapidly after September 1980. By March 1981, the monthly trading exceeded 89,000 contracts and by April 1982, the daily trading volume reached a NYMEX record of 14,000 contracts. The availability of excess crude oil on the world market, which became apparent early in 1981, increased the need to hedge inventories, helping to sustain both trading volume and open interest.

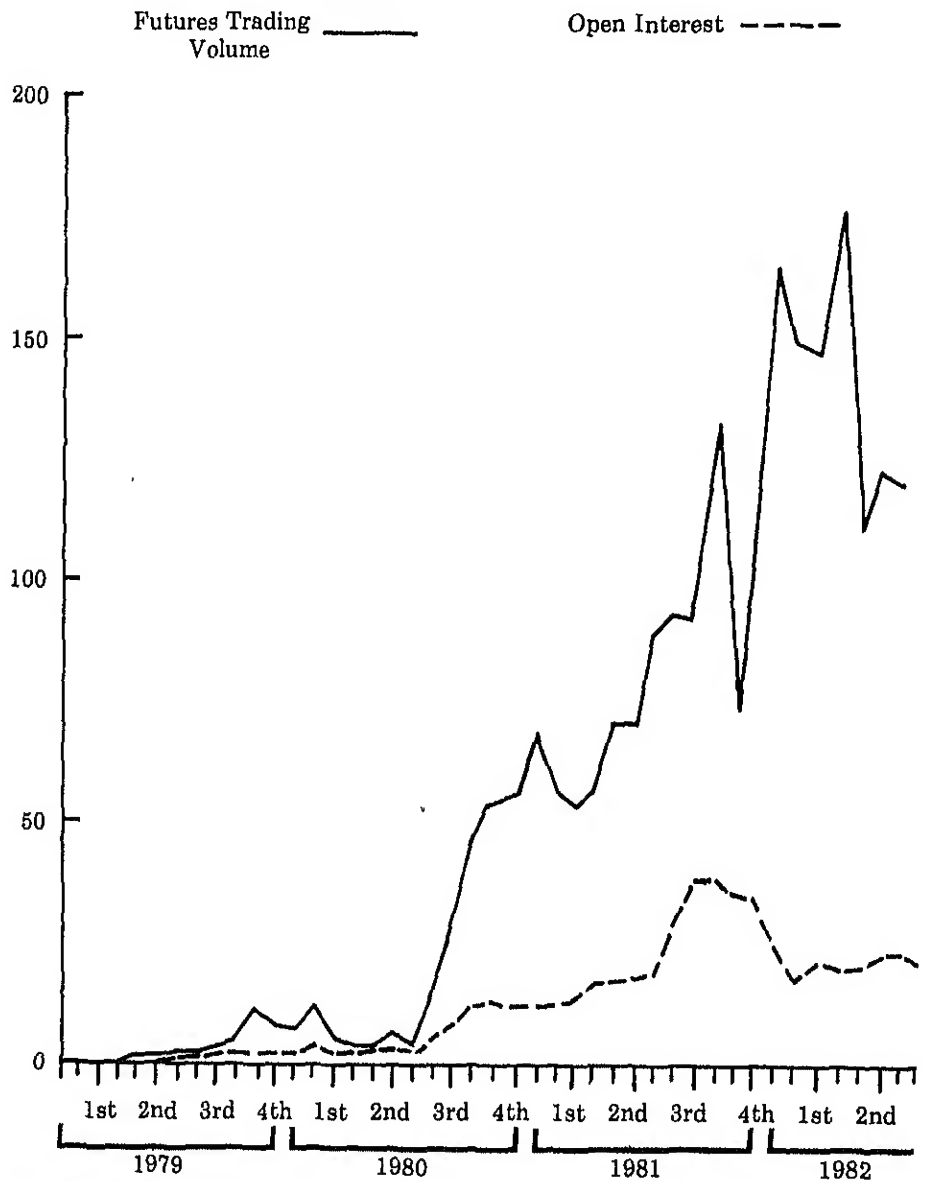
NYMEX trading in heating oil contracts for Gulf Coast delivery was initiated in August 1981. Activity is still much lower than that for the New York Harbor contracts.

Impacts on Inventory Strategy

The emergence of an active futures market in heating oil may be influencing the inventory strategies of producers, distributors, and end-users. By purchasing a futures contract, a distributor or end-user can guarantee it will receive a certain volume of product on a given date. Thus, the firm's need to maintain stocks in order to ensure adequate product availability on that date is reduced. At the same time, a producing firm that has high inventories, but is concerned about the possibility either of not being able to sell those stocks or of the future sales price declining, may protect the value of its stocks by selling futures contracts. In this case, the producer may maintain higher inventories than it would if there were no futures market. The buying and selling of futures contracts by hedgers at different levels in the industry has the effect of redirecting where stocks will be maintained. Speculators assist this process in a major way, by compensating for any net difference between hedging sales and purchases with their own purchases and sales. In general, the risk transference made possible by futures hedging, in conjunction with a more efficient dis-

¹Each contract is for 1,000 barrels of heating oil (42,000 gallons) and is priced in cents per gallon. Each cent change reflects the gain or loss of \$420 per contract.

Exhibit 1. No. 2 Heating Oil Futures Trading Volume and Open Interest (Thousand Contracts)



Source: New York Mercantile Exchange

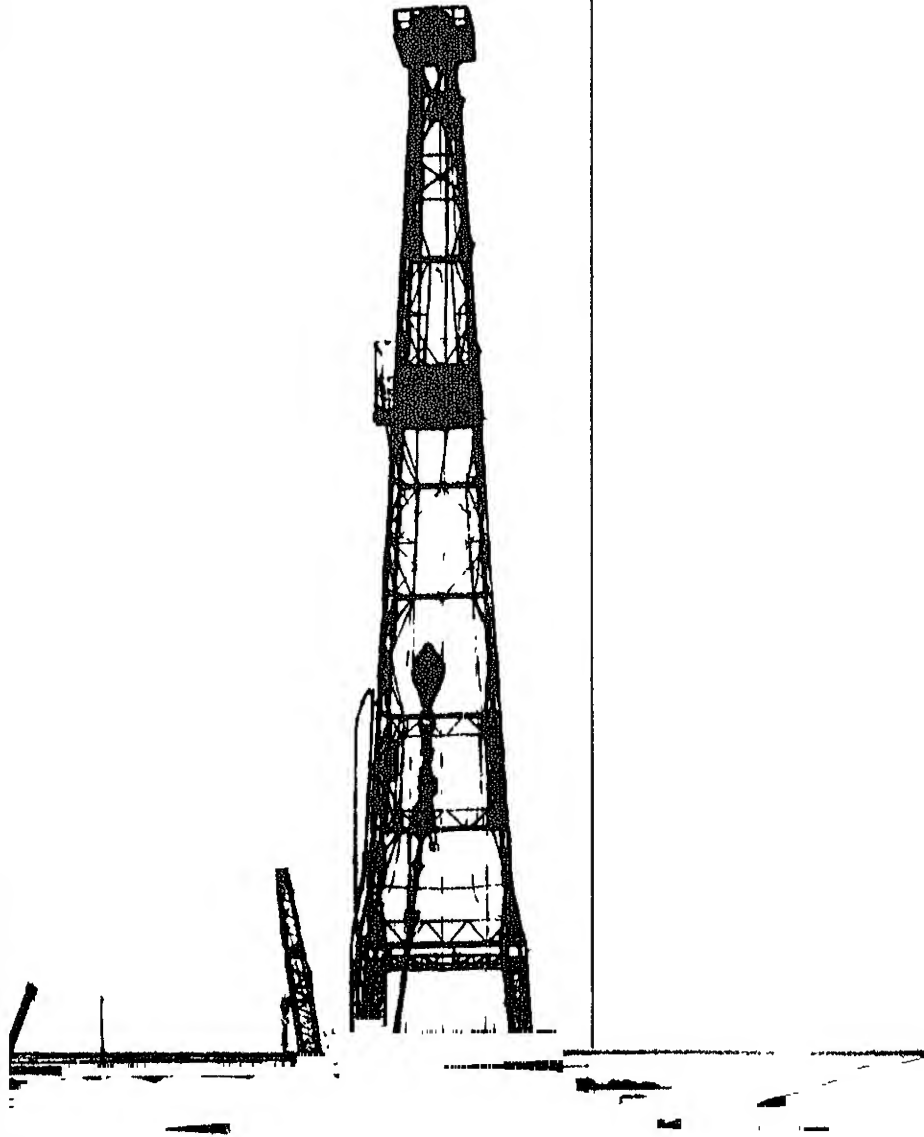
tribution of product inventories, may be expected to result in generally lower optimal stock levels as the volume of futures hedging activity increases.

Impacts on Pricing Strategy

Proponents of energy futures contracts believe that hedging in futures is changing the way the petroleum industry prices its products. As participation in the No. 2 heating oil market by the petroleum industry has increased, it is be-

lieved that futures prices are becoming more widely accepted indicators of free market product values than are spot market quotations. Normal delivery contracts can be based upon futures market prices instead of "posted" spot market prices, as is now the case. In addition, major oil companies may begin using futures market prices to determine internal transfer prices between affiliates. Finally, the once common fixed-price oil contract could re-emerge due to futures market hedging.

Summary Statistics



Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview

| | | Field Production | | | Stock Withdrawal ² | | | Ending Stocks ³ |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| | | Total Domestic ⁴ | Crude Oil | Natural Gas Plant Production | Crude Oil ⁵ | Petroleum Products | Petroleum Products Supplied | Crude Oil ⁵ and Petroleum Products |
| Thousand Barrels per Day | | | | | | | | Millions of Barrels |
| 1973 | AVERAGE | 10,975 | 9,208 | 1,738 | 11 | -146 | 17,308 | 1,008 |
| 1974 | AVERAGE | 10,498 | 8,774 | 1,688 | -62 | -117 | 16,653 | 1,074 |
| 1975 | AVERAGE | 10,045 | 8,375 | 1,633 | -17 | -145 | 16,322 | 1,133 |
| 1976 | AVERAGE | 9,774 | 8,132 | 1,603 | -39 | 96 | 17,461 | 1,112 |
| 1977 | AVERAGE | 9,913 | 8,245 | 1,618 | -170 | -378 | 18,431 | 1,312 |
| 1978 | AVERAGE | 10,328 | 8,707 | 1,567 | -78 | 172 | 18,847 | 1,278 |
| 1979 | AVERAGE | 10,179 | 8,552 | 1,584 | -148 | -25 | 18,513 | 1,341 |
| 1980 | January | 10,377 | 8,675 | 1,648 | -594 | 270 | 18,851 | 1,351 |
| | February | 10,402 | 8,705 | 1,656 | -292 | 563 | 18,817 | 1,343 |
| | March | 10,303 | 8,698 | 1,568 | -47 | -99 | 17,377 | 1,348 |
| | April | 10,358 | 8,685 | 1,630 | -412 | -229 | 16,784 | 1,367 |
| | May | 10,298 | 8,635 | 1,615 | -117 | -520 | 16,238 | 1,387 |
| | June | 10,164 | 8,554 | 1,561 | 65 | -869 | 16,187 | 1,411 |
| | July | 10,113 | 8,547 | 1,524 | 88 | -556 | 16,008 | 1,425 |
| | August | 9,974 | 8,414 | 1,519 | -274 | -473 | 15,753 | 1,449 |
| | September | 10,184 | 8,619 | 1,515 | 307 | -259 | 16,598 | 1,447 |
| | October | 10,092 | 8,532 | 1,516 | -191 | 756 | 16,995 | 1,430 |
| | November | 10,109 | 8,495 | 1,571 | -8 | -84 | 16,702 | 1,432 |
| | December | 10,204 | 8,606 | 1,560 | 304 | 993 | 18,410 | 1,392 |
| | AVERAGE | 10,214 | 8,597 | 1,573 | -98 | -42 | 17,056 | |
| 1981 | January | 10,231 | 8,540 | 1,652 | 50 | 1,159 | 18,430 | 1,388 |
| | February | 10,294 | 8,604 | 1,653 | -278 | 250 | 16,989 | 1,389 |
| | March | 10,272 | 8,613 | 1,624 | -632 | 224 | 15,907 | 1,401 |
| | April | 10,195 | 8,557 | 1,599 | -595 | 148 | 15,350 | 1,415 |
| | May | 10,160 | 8,501 | 1,593 | -391 | -374 | 15,353 | 1,438 |
| | June | 10,287 | 8,629 | 1,594 | -135 | 406 | 16,095 | 1,430 |
| | July | 10,098 | 8,500 | 1,548 | -360 | 91 | 15,682 | 1,439 |
| | August | 10,243 | 8,583 | 1,614 | 397 | -999 | 15,263 | 1,457 |
| | September | 10,281 | 8,604 | 1,612 | -285 | -341 | 15,655 | 1,476 |
| | October | 10,225 | 8,563 | 1,598 | -760 | 477 | 15,822 | 1,485 |
| | November | 10,269 | 8,586 | 1,630 | -325 | -233 | 15,593 | 1,501 |
| | December | 10,220 | 8,585 | 1,590 | -170 | 745 | 16,596 | 1,484 |
| | AVERAGE | 10,230 | 8,572 | 1,609 | -290 | 130 | 16,058 | |
| 1982 | January | 10,257 | 8,669 | 1,548 | -236 | 1,129 | 15,890 | 1,461 |
| | February | 10,261 | 8,690 | 1,524 | -216 | 1,268 | 15,941 | 1,431 |
| | March | 10,212 | 8,597 | 1,570 | -65 | 1,049 | 15,560 | 1,401 |
| | April | 10,296 | 8,652 | 1,588 | 107 | 1,594 | 16,048 | 1,350 |
| | May | 10,223 | 8,660 | 1,520 | 49 | -34 | 14,845 | 1,349 |
| | June | 10,242 | 8,681 | 1,505 | 86 | -515 | 14,931 | 1,362 |
| | July* | 10,228 | R 8,649 | 1,521 | R -155 | R -865 | R 14,771 | R 1,394 |
| | August** | NA | 8,731 | NA | -401 | -290 | 14,610 | 1,415 |
| AVERAGE | | NA | 8,666 | NA | -104 | 405 | 15,316 | |

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Ending stocks for 1973-1979 are totals as of December 31.

⁴ Includes crude oil, natural gas plant production, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

⁵ Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 5.1.

** Preliminary statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Note: Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

| | | Imports ² | | | Exports ³ | | | Net ⁵ Imports |
|--------------------------|-----------|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | Total | Crude Oil ⁴ | Petroleum Products | Total | Crude Oil | Petroleum Products | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Thousand Barrels per Day | | | | | | | | |
| 1973 | AVERAGE | 6,256 | 3,244 | 3,012 | 231 | 2 | 229 | 6,025 |
| 1974 | AVERAGE | 6,112 | 3,477 | 2,635 | 221 | 3 | 218 | 5,892 |
| 1975 | AVERAGE | 6,056 | 4,105 | 1,951 | 209 | 6 | 204 | 6,846 |
| 1976 | AVERAGE | 7,313 | 5,287 | 2,026 | 223 | 8 | 215 | 7,090 |
| 1977 | AVERAGE | 8,807 | 6,615 | 2,193 | 243 | 50 | 193 | 8,565 |
| 1978 | AVERAGE | 8,363 | 6,356 | 2,008 | 362 | 158 | 204 | 8,002 |
| 1979 | AVERAGE | 8,456 | 6,519 | 1,937 | 472 | 235 | 237 | 7,984 |
| 1980 | January | 8,598 | 6,406 | 2,192 | 550 | 322 | 228 | 8,048 |
| | February | 7,945 | 6,013 | 1,931 | 558 | 332 | 227 | 7,386 |
| | March | 7,452 | 5,695 | 1,757 | 573 | 330 | 243 | 6,879 |
| | April | 7,106 | 5,598 | 1,508 | 434 | 192 | 241 | 6,672 |
| | May | 6,579 | 5,106 | 1,472 | 591 | 326 | 266 | 5,987 |
| | June | 6,894 | 5,480 | 1,414 | 654 | 365 | 289 | 6,240 |
| | July | 6,257 | 4,843 | 1,414 | 531 | 238 | 293 | 5,727 |
| | August | 6,192 | 4,803 | 1,389 | 319 | 78 | 241 | 5,873 |
| | September | 6,239 | 4,707 | 1,532 | 557 | 322 | 235 | 5,682 |
| | October | 6,379 | 4,768 | 1,611 | 598 | 309 | 288 | 5,781 |
| | November | 6,408 | 4,680 | 1,728 | 549 | 289 | 260 | 5,858 |
| | December | 6,894 | 5,082 | 1,812 | 622 | 343 | 279 | 6,272 |
| | | AVERAGE | 6,909 | 5,263 | 1,646 | 544 | 287 | 258 |
| 1981 | January | 6,827 | 4,932 | 1,895 | 558 | 339 | 219 | 6,270 |
| | February | 6,772 | 4,873 | 1,899 | 569 | 198 | 371 | 6,203 |
| | March | 6,028 | 4,521 | 1,507 | 586 | 210 | 376 | 5,442 |
| | April | 5,668 | 4,338 | 1,330 | 570 | 198 | 372 | 5,098 |
| | May | 5,775 | 4,287 | 1,489 | 595 | 312 | 283 | 5,180 |
| | June | 5,435 | 4,061 | 1,375 | 420 | 123 | 297 | 5,015 |
| | July | 5,816 | 4,296 | 1,521 | 571 | 257 | 314 | 5,245 |
| | August | 5,767 | 4,179 | 1,588 | 644 | 204 | 440 | 5,123 |
| | September | 6,365 | 4,740 | 1,624 | 519 | 194 | 325 | 5,845 |
| | October | 5,959 | 4,380 | 1,579 | 738 | 226 | 512 | 5,221 |
| | November | 5,741 | 4,046 | 1,695 | 701 | 278 | 423 | 5,041 |
| | December | 5,843 | 4,137 | 1,706 | 656 | 189 | 467 | 5,187 |
| | | AVERAGE | 5,996 | 4,396 | 1,599 | 595 | 228 | 367 |
| 1982 | January | 5,232 | 3,648 | 1,585 | 829 | 238 | 591 | 4,404 |
| | February | 4,691 | 2,949 | 1,742 | 804 | 304 | 499 | 3,887 |
| | March | 4,461 | 2,856 | 1,606 | 882 | 321 | 561 | 3,579 |
| | April | 4,286 | 2,813 | 1,474 | 786 | 174 | 611 | 3,501 |
| | May | 4,784 | 3,314 | 1,471 | 803 | 262 | 542 | 3,981 |
| | June | 5,227 | 3,782 | 1,445 | 703 | 94 | 609 | 4,524 |
| | July* | R 5,763 | R 4,245 | R 1,518 | 741 | 229 | 512 | 5,022 |
| | August** | 4,899 | 3,638 | 1,261 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| | | AVERAGE | 4,922 | 3,412 | 1,510 | NA | NA | NA |

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² Includes shipments from United States possessions and territories.

³ Includes shipments to United States possessions and territories.

⁴ Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁵ Net Imports = Imports minus Exports.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

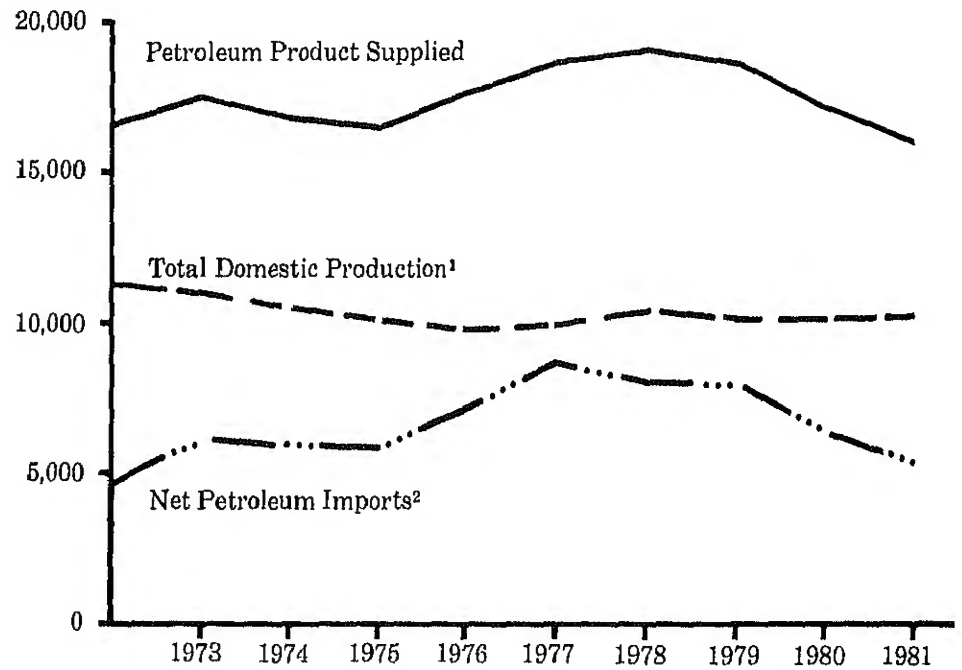
* See Explanatory Note 5.1.

** Preliminary Statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Petroleum Overview, Annual (Thousand Barrels per Day)



¹Includes crude oil and natural gas plant production.

²Includes SPR imports.

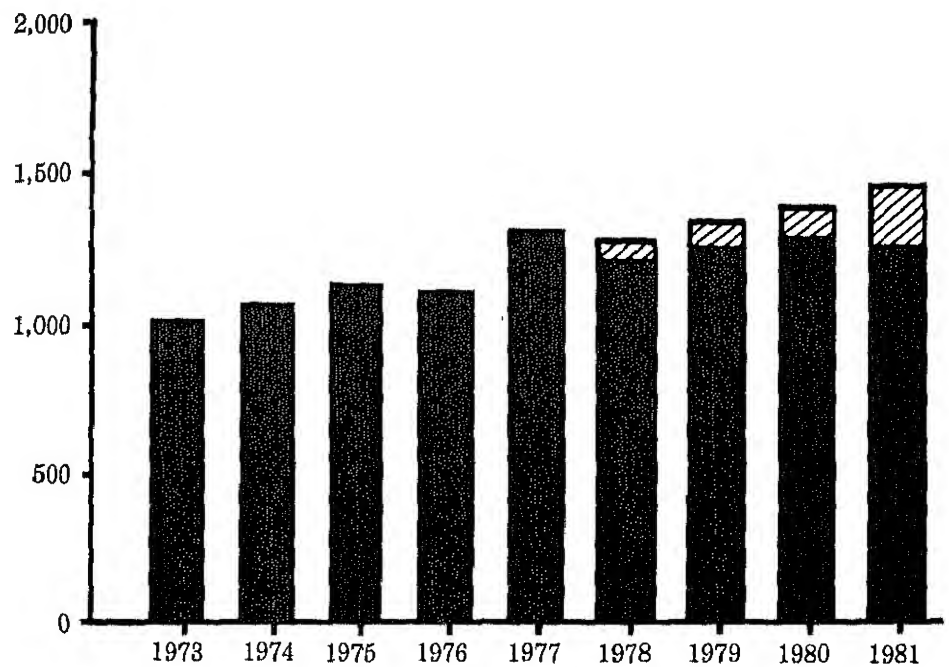
Source table: "Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview."

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks, Annual (Millions of Barrels)

Legend

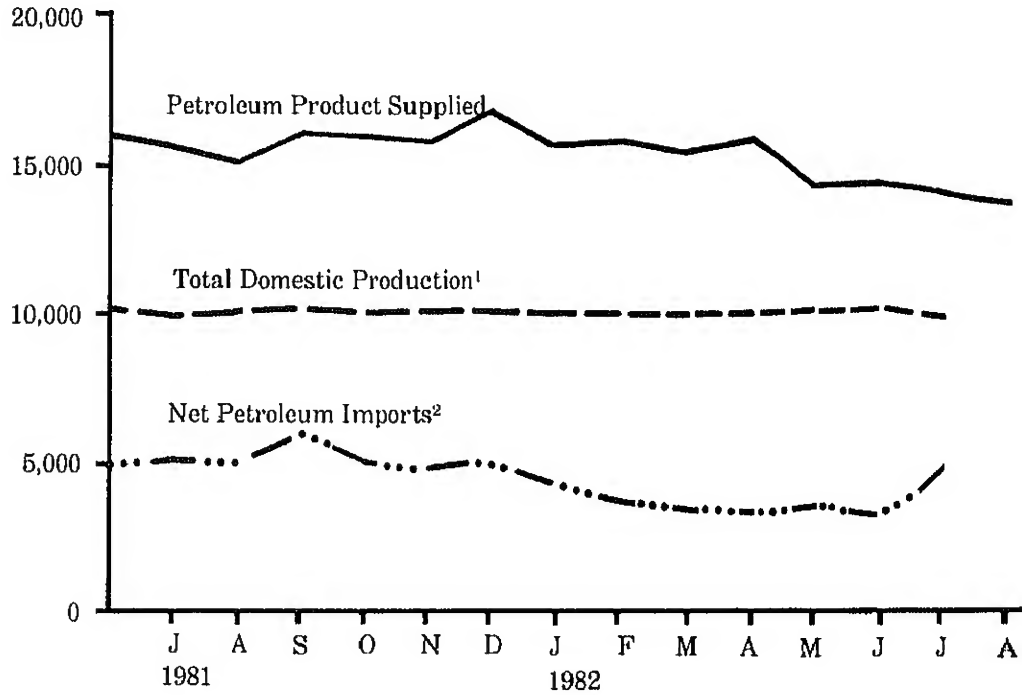
▨ SPR Crude Oil

■ Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Excluding SPR



Source tables: "Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview" and "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

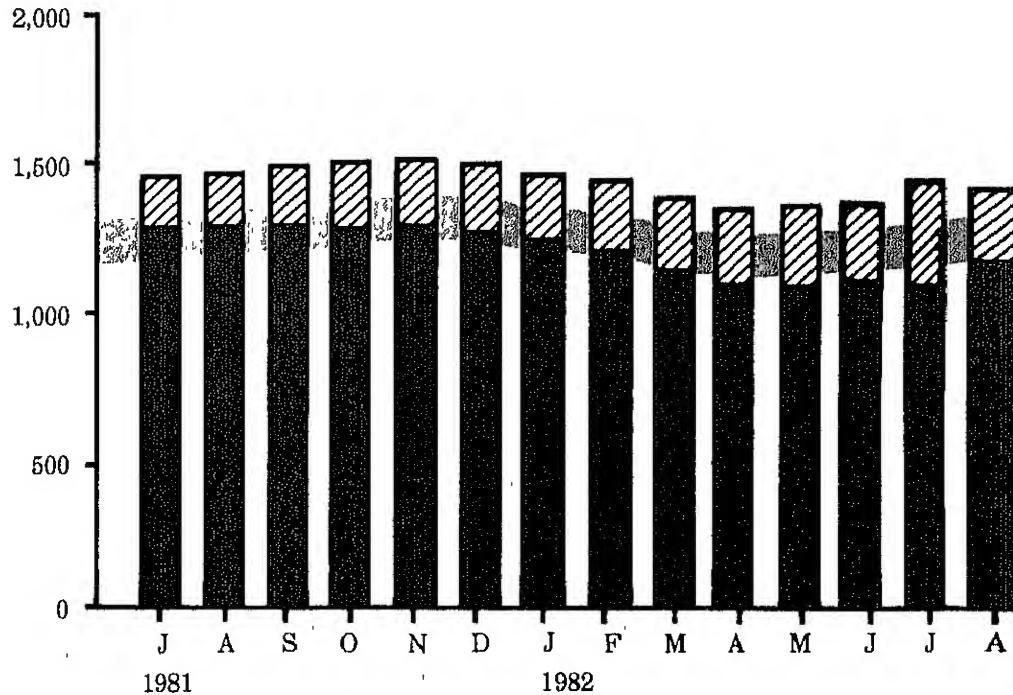
Petroleum Overview, Monthly (Thousand Barrels per Day)



Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Ending Stocks, Monthly (Millions of Barrels)

Legend

- SPR Crude Oil
- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Excluding SPR
- Average Stock Range¹



¹Average stock range (excluding SPR) based on 3 years of data. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

Source tables: "Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview" and "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition

| | | Supply | | | | | | |
|------|-----------|--------------------------|---------|----------------------|------------------|---------|-------------------------------|-------|
| | | Field Production | | Imports ² | | | Stock Withdrawal ³ | |
| | | Total Domestic | Alaskan | Total | SPR ⁴ | Other | SPR ⁴ | Other |
| | | Thousand Barrels per Day | | | | | | |
| 1973 | AVERAGE | 9,208 | 198 | 3,244 | | 3,244 | | 11 |
| 1974 | AVERAGE | 8,774 | 193 | 3,477 | | 3,477 | | -62 |
| 1975 | AVERAGE | 8,375 | 191 | 4,105 | | 4,105 | | -17 |
| 1976 | AVERAGE | 8,132 | 173 | 5,287 | | 5,287 | | -39 |
| 1977 | AVERAGE | 8,245 | 484 | 6,615 | 21 | 6,594 | -20 | -150 |
| 1978 | AVERAGE | 8,707 | 1,229 | 6,356 | 162 | 6,195 | -163 | 84 |
| 1979 | AVERAGE | 8,552 | 1,401 | 6,519 | 67 | 6,452 | -67 | -81 |
| 1980 | January | 8,675 | 1,634 | 6,406 | 0 | 6,406 | 0 | -594 |
| | February | 8,705 | 1,630 | 6,013 | 0 | 6,013 | 0 | -292 |
| | March | 8,698 | 1,647 | 5,695 | 0 | 5,695 | 0 | -47 |
| | April | 8,685 | 1,649 | 5,598 | 0 | 5,598 | 0 | -412 |
| | May | 8,635 | 1,627 | 5,106 | 0 | 5,106 | 0 | -117 |
| | June | 8,554 | 1,626 | 5,480 | 0 | 5,480 | 0 | 65 |
| | July | 8,547 | 1,612 | 4,843 | 0 | 4,843 | 0 | 88 |
| | August | 8,414 | 1,612 | 4,803 | 0 | 4,803 | 0 | -274 |
| | September | 8,619 | 1,610 | 4,707 | 54 | 4,653 | -54 | 361 |
| | October | 8,532 | 1,588 | 4,768 | 131 | 4,637 | -123 | -68 |
| | November | 8,495 | 1,561 | 4,680 | 142 | 4,538 | -189 | 181 |
| | December | 8,606 | 1,602 | 5,082 | 198 | 4,884 | -177 | 481 |
| | AVERAGE | 8,597 | 1,617 | 5,263 | 44 | 5,219 | -45 | -52 |
| 1981 | January | 8,540 | 1,606 | 4,932 | 106 | 4,826 | -151 | 201 |
| | February | 8,604 | 1,619 | 4,873 | 80 | 4,793 | -127 | -150 |
| | March | 8,613 | 1,618 | 4,521 | 140 | 4,382 | -155 | -477 |
| | April | 8,557 | 1,608 | 4,338 | 272 | 4,066 | -444 | -151 |
| | May | 8,501 | 1,580 | 4,287 | 386 | 3,901 | -513 | 122 |
| | June | 8,629 | 1,632 | 4,061 | 318 | 3,743 | -434 | 299 |
| | July | 8,500 | 1,605 | 4,296 | 175 | 4,121 | -324 | -36 |
| | August | 8,583 | 1,602 | 4,179 | 257 | 3,922 | -372 | 769 |
| | September | 8,604 | 1,607 | 4,740 | 435 | 4,305 | -486 | 201 |
| | October | 8,563 | 1,596 | 4,380 | 453 | 3,927 | -501 | -259 |
| | November | 8,586 | 1,614 | 4,046 | 271 | 3,774 | -259 | -66 |
| | December | 8,585 | 1,623 | 4,137 | 165 | 3,971 | -252 | 82 |
| | AVERAGE | 8,572 | 1,609 | 4,396 | 256 | 4,141 | -336 | 46 |
| 1982 | January | 8,669 | 1,712 | 3,648 | 170 | 3,478 | -159 | -77 |
| | February | 8,690 | 1,715 | 2,949 | 159 | 2,790 | -213 | -3 |
| | March | 8,597 | 1,702 | 2,856 | 185 | 2,671 | -235 | 170 |
| | April | 8,652 | 1,687 | 2,813 | 190 | 2,623 | -233 | 341 |
| | May | 8,660 | 1,725 | 3,314 | 204 | 3,110 | -176 | 225 |
| | June | 8,681 | 1,675 | 3,782 | 105 | 3,678 | -105 | 191 |
| | July* | R 8,649 | R 1,715 | R 4,245 | R 97 | R 4,147 | R -97 | R -58 |
| | August** | 8,731 | 1,701 | 3,638 | 199 | 3,439 | -199 | -202 |
| | AVERAGE | 8,666 | 1,704 | 3,412 | 164 | 3,248 | -177 | 73 |

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² Includes shipments from United States possessions and territories.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 5.2.

** Preliminary statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Note: Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition (continued)

| | | Supply (Continued) | | Disposition | | Ending Stocks ² | | |
|------|-----------|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | Unac- counted for Crude Oil | Crude Used Directly and Losses | Refinery Inputs | Exports ³ | Total Crude Oil | SPR ⁴ | Other Primary |
| | | Thousand Barrels per Day | | | | Millions of Barrels | | |
| 1973 | AVERAGE | 3 | -32 | 12,431 | 2 | 242 | | 242 |
| 1974 | AVERAGE | -25 | -28 | 12,133 | 3 | 265 | | 265 |
| 1975 | AVERAGE | 17 | -30 | 12,442 | 6 | 271 | | 271 |
| 1976 | AVERAGE | 77 | -33 | 13,416 | 8 | 285 | | 285 |
| 1977 | AVERAGE | -6 | -30 | 14,602 | 50 | 348 | 7 | 340 |
| 1978 | AVERAGE | -57 | -30 | 14,739 | 158 | 376 | 67 | 309 |
| 1979 | AVERAGE | -11 | -29 | 14,648 | 235 | 430 | 91 | 339 |
| 1980 | January | 166 | -31 | 14,301 | 322 | 449 | 91 | 358 |
| | February | 124 | -31 | 14,187 | 332 | 457 | 91 | 366 |
| | March | -278 | -30 | 13,709 | 330 | 459 | 91 | 367 |
| | April | -165 | -29 | 13,484 | 192 | 471 | 91 | 380 |
| | May | 55 | -28 | 13,326 | 326 | 475 | 91 | 383 |
| | June | 1 | -30 | 13,705 | 365 | 473 | 91 | 381 |
| | July | 52 | -29 | 13,264 | 238 | 470 | 91 | 379 |
| | August | 147 | -28 | 12,984 | 78 | 478 | 91 | 387 |
| | September | 27 | -26 | 13,313 | 322 | 469 | 93 | 376 |
| | October | -3 | -25 | 12,772 | 309 | 475 | 97 | 379 |
| | November | 266 | -26 | 13,119 | 289 | 475 | 102 | 373 |
| | December | 24 | -26 | 13,648 | 343 | 466 | 108 | 358 |
| | AVERAGE | 34 | -28 | 13,481 | 287 | | | |
| 1981 | January | 113 | -49 | 13,247 | 339 | 486 | 112 | 374 |
| | February | -41 | -58 | 12,902 | 198 | 494 | 116 | 378 |
| | March | 154 | -63 | 12,383 | 210 | 514 | 121 | 393 |
| | April | 51 | -62 | 12,091 | 198 | 532 | 134 | 397 |
| | May | 286 | -62 | 12,309 | 312 | 544 | 150 | 394 |
| | June | 49 | -65 | 12,415 | 123 | 548 | 163 | 385 |
| | July | 147 | -65 | 12,261 | 257 | 559 | 173 | 386 |
| | August | 16 | -63 | 12,908 | 204 | 547 | 185 | 362 |
| | September | -295 | -65 | 12,605 | 194 | 555 | 199 | 358 |
| | October | 166 | -66 | 12,057 | 226 | 579 | 215 | 364 |
| | November | 279 | -68 | 12,240 | 278 | 589 | 223 | 366 |
| | December | 52 | -67 | 12,349 | 189 | 594 | 230 | 363 |
| | AVERAGE | 83 | -63 | 12,470 | 228 | | | |
| 1982 | January | -138 | -66 | 11,638 | 238 | 606 | 235 | 371 |
| | February | 199 | -66 | 11,252 | 304 | 612 | 241 | 371 |
| | March | 278 | -68 | 11,277 | 321 | 614 | 249 | 366 |
| | April | 56 | -68 | 11,386 | 174 | 611 | 256 | 355 |
| | May | 105 | -65 | 11,801 | 262 | 609 | 261 | 348 |
| | June | 110 | -67 | 12,498 | 94 | 607 | 264 | 343 |
| | July* | 1 | -63 | R 12,447 | 229 | R 612 | 267 | R 345 |
| | August** | NA | NA | 11,945 | NA | 630 | 274 | 356 |
| | AVERAGE | NA | NA | 11,786 | NA | | | |

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² Ending stocks for 1973-1979 are totals as of December 31.

³ Includes shipments to United States possessions and territories.

⁴ Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

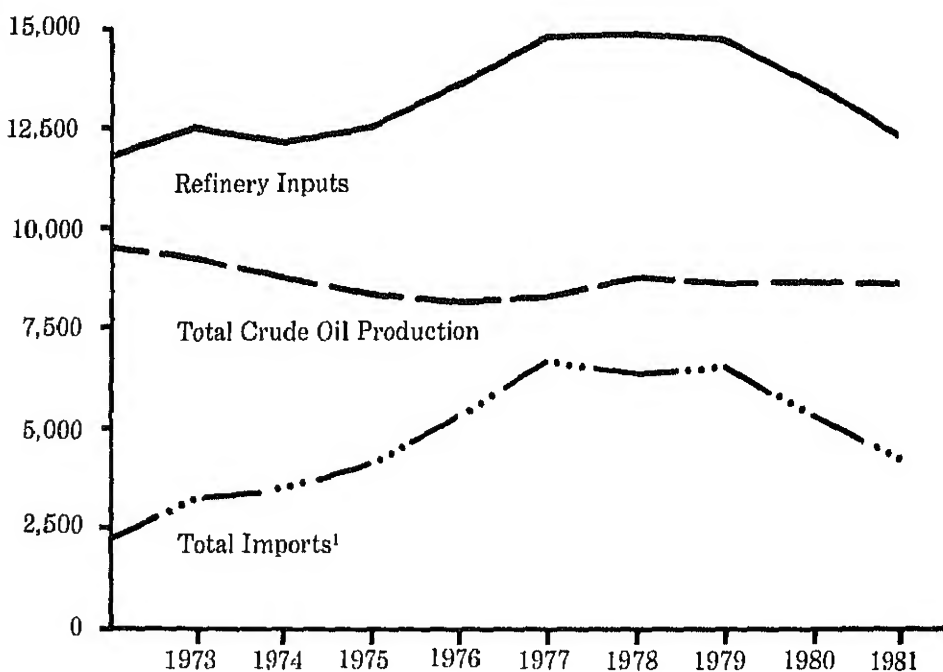
* See Explanatory Note 5.2.

** Preliminary statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, Annual (Thousand Barrels per Day)



¹Includes SPR imports.

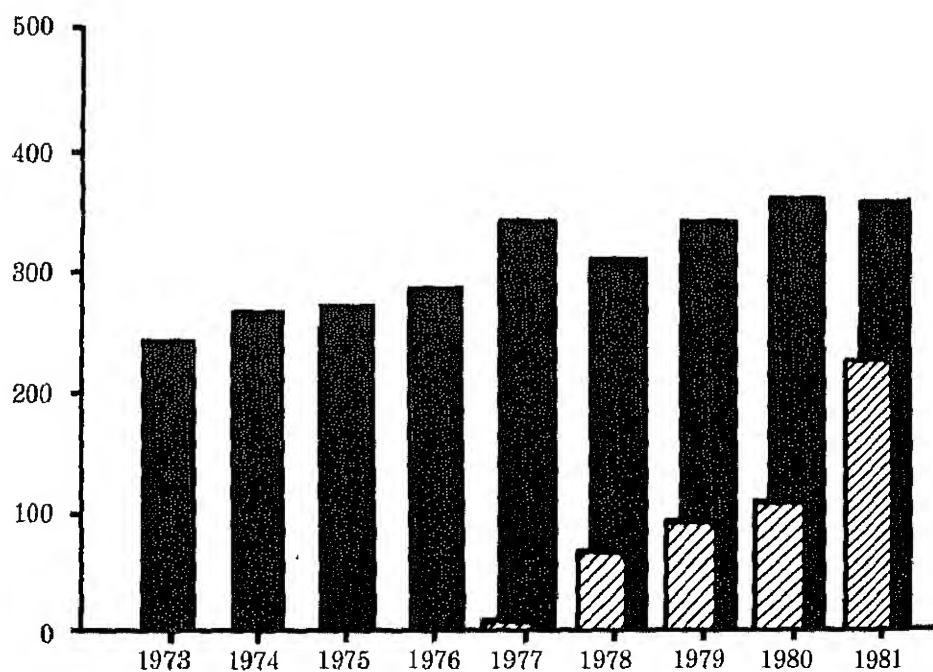
Source table: "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Crude Oil Ending Stocks, Annual (Millions of Barrels)

Legend

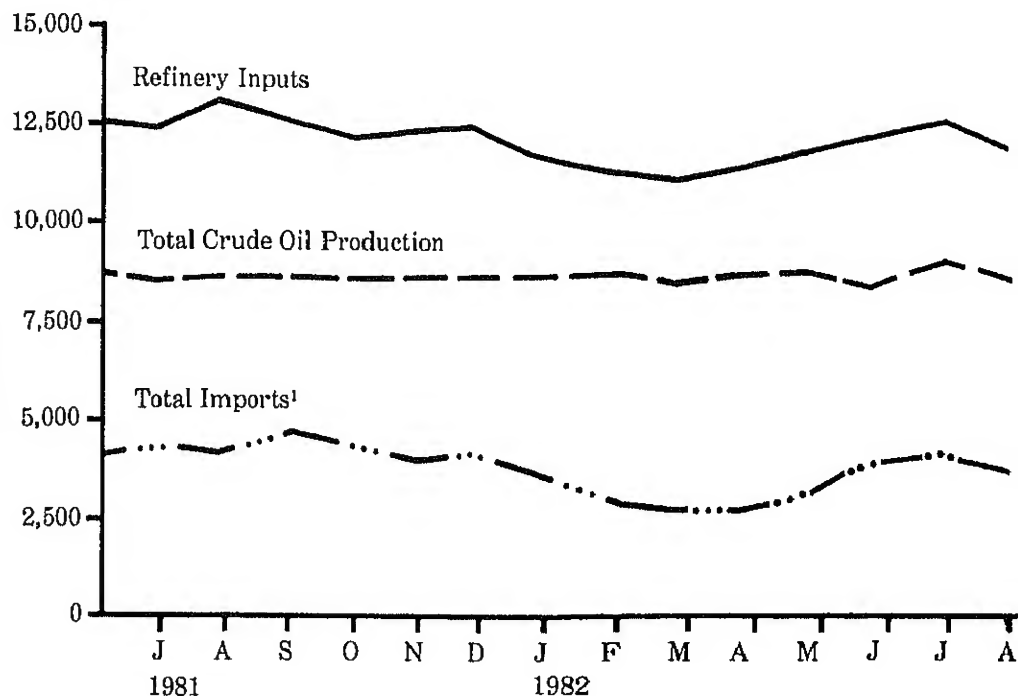
▨ SPR

■ Other Primary



Source table: "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, Monthly (Thousand Barrels per Day)



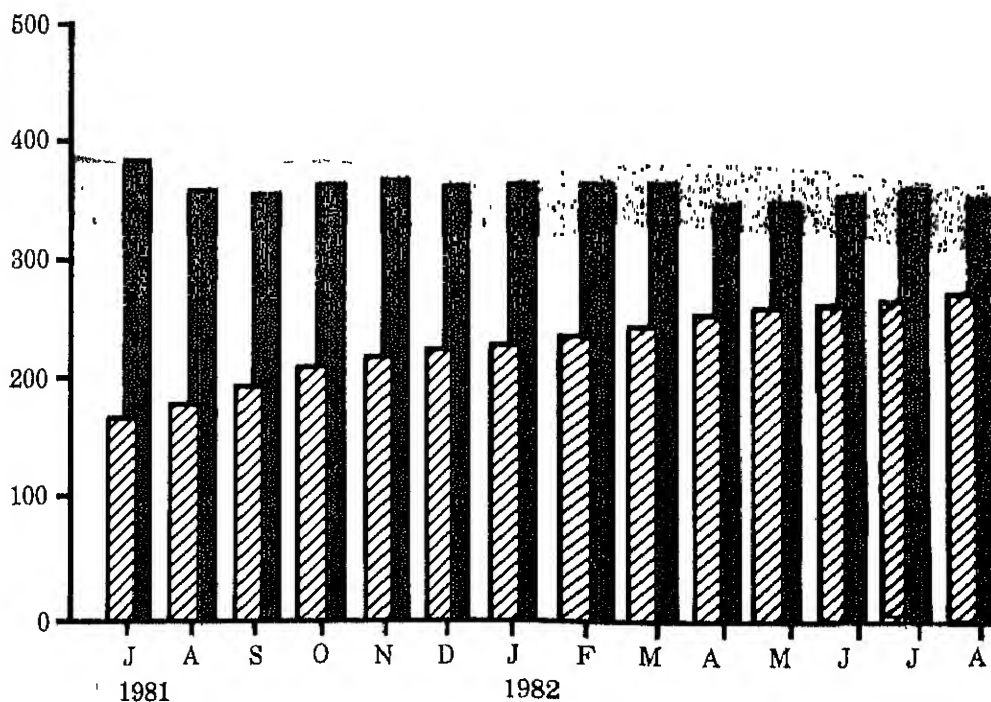
¹Includes SPR imports.

Source table: "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Crude Oil Ending Stocks, Monthly (Millions of Barrels)

Legend

- SPR
- Other Primary
- Average Stock Range¹



¹Average stock range (excluding SPR) based on 3 years of data. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

Source table: "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

| | | Supply | | | Disposition | | | | Ending Stocks ¹ | |
|--------------------------|-----------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | Total Production | Imports ² | Stock With-drawal ^{2 3} | Exports | Product Supplied | | | Total Motor Gasoline ⁴ | Finished Motor Gasoline |
| | | | | | | Total | Unleaded ⁵ | Unleaded | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thousand Barrels per Day | | | | | | | Percent of Total | Millions of Barrels | | |
| 1973 | AVERAGE | 6,535 | 134 | 9 | 4 | 6,674 | NA | NA | 209 | |
| 1974 | AVERAGE | 6,360 | 204 | -24 | 2 | 6,537 | NA | NA | 218 | |
| 1975 | AVERAGE | 6,520 | 184 | -28 | 2 | 6,675 | NA | NA | 235 | |
| 1976 | AVERAGE | 6,841 | 131 | 10 | 3 | 6,978 | NA | NA | 231 | |
| 1977 | AVERAGE | 7,033 | 217 | -72 | 2 | 7,177 | 1,976 | 27.5 | 258 | |
| 1978 | AVERAGE | 7,169 | 190 | 54 | 1 | 7,412 | 2,521 | 34.0 | 238 | |
| 1979 | AVERAGE | 6,852 | 181 | 2 | (⁵) | 7,034 | 2,798 | 39.8 | 237 | |
| 1980 | January | 6,991 | 141 | -809 | 1 | 6,323 | 2,718 | 43.0 | 262 | |
| | February | 6,866 | 154 | -423 | (⁵) | 6,596 | 2,969 | 45.0 | 275 | |
| | March | 6,519 | 155 | -267 | (⁵) | 6,406 | 3,032 | 47.3 | 283 | |
| | April | 6,284 | 155 | 362 | 1 | 6,800 | 3,021 | 44.4 | 272 | |
| | May | 6,316 | 132 | 283 | 1 | 6,729 | 2,980 | 44.3 | 263 | |
| | June | 6,569 | 148 | -59 | 1 | 6,657 | 3,099 | 46.6 | 265 | |
| | July | 6,465 | 149 | -132 | 3 | 6,743 | 3,131 | 46.4 | 261 | |
| | August | 6,452 | 141 | 56 | 1 | 6,648 | 3,135 | 47.2 | 259 | |
| | September | 6,383 | 106 | 28 | 7 | 6,510 | 3,054 | 46.9 | 258 | |
| | October | 6,131 | 152 | 380 | 1 | 6,662 | 3,110 | 46.7 | 247 | |
| | November | 6,467 | 126 | -359 | (⁵) | 6,234 | 3,123 | 50.1 | 257 | |
| | December | 6,644 | 121 | -133 | 1 | 6,632 | 3,421 | 51.6 | 261 | |
| | | AVERAGE | 6,506 | 140 | -66 | 1 | 6,579 | 3,067 | 46.6 | |
| 1981 | January | 6,715 | 138 | -421 | (⁵) | 6,431 | 3,141 | 48.8 | 276 | 227 |
| | February | 6,308 | 111 | -118 | 1 | 6,301 | 3,095 | 49.1 | 284 | 230 |
| | March | 6,213 | 171 | -81 | (⁵) | 6,303 | 3,097 | 49.1 | 285 | 232 |
| | April | 6,114 | 186 | 303 | (⁵) | 6,602 | 3,284 | 49.7 | 272 | 223 |
| | May | 6,122 | 150 | 344 | 1 | 6,615 | 3,115 | 47.1 | 259 | 213 |
| | June | 6,220 | 186 | 622 | 1 | 7,028 | 3,419 | 48.6 | 242 | 194 |
| | July | 6,405 | 151 | 268 | (⁵) | 6,823 | 3,424 | 50.2 | 228 | 186 |
| | August | 6,611 | 124 | -95 | 3 | 6,637 | 3,344 | 50.4 | 233 | 189 |
| | September | 6,564 | 169 | -70 | 2 | 6,662 | 3,338 | 50.1 | 237 | 191 |
| | October | 6,426 | 147 | 7 | 3 | 6,578 | 3,257 | 49.5 | 236 | 190 |
| | November | 6,564 | 148 | -338 | 1 | 6,373 | 3,198 | 50.2 | 248 | 201 |
| | December | 6,586 | 197 | -91 | 11 | 6,681 | 3,444 | 51.5 | 253 | 203 |
| | | AVERAGE | 6,405 | 157 | 28 | 2 | 6,588 | 3,264 | 49.5 | |
| 1982 | January | 6,181 | 114 | -358 | 18 | 5,920 | 3,033 | 51.2 | 262 | 214 |
| | February | 5,917 | 133 | 28 | 8 | 6,070 | 3,145 | 51.8 | 262 | 213 |
| | March | 6,004 | 183 | 469 | 44 | 6,612 | 3,396 | 51.4 | 248 | 199 |
| | April | 6,104 | 177 | 641 | 33 | 6,890 | 3,494 | 50.7 | 223 | 180 |
| | May | 6,322 | 163 | 188 | 23 | 6,650 | 3,415 | 51.3 | 215 | 174 |
| | June | 6,767 | 195 | -136 | 14 | 6,812 | 3,561 | 52.3 | 220 | 178 |
| | July* | R 6,788 | 200 | -165 | 24 | R 6,799 | 3,574 | 52.6 | 226 | 183 |
| | August** | 6,331 | NA | NA | NA | 6,708 | NA | NA | 224 | NA |
| | | AVERAGE | 6,305 | NA | NA | NA | 6,561 | NA | NA | |

¹ Ending stocks for 1973-1979 are totals as of December 31.

² Beginning in 1981 excludes blending components.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ Includes motor gasoline blending components.

⁵ Includes gasohol.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

(⁵) = Less than 500 barrels. NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 5.3.

** Preliminary statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Notes: Beginning in January 1981, the Energy Information Administration modified survey forms, definitions, and processing procedures. See Explanatory Note 4 on Changes for the effects on motor gasoline statistics.

Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

| | | Supply | | | | Disposition | | Ending Stocks ¹ |
|------|-----------|--------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Total Production | Imports | Stock Withdrawal ² | Crude Used Directly | Exports | Product Supplied | |
| | | Thousand Barrels per Day | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Millions of Barrels |
| 1973 | AVERAGE | 2,822 | 392 | -115 | 2 | 9 | 3,092 | 196 |
| 1974 | AVERAGE | 2,669 | 289 | -9 | 2 | 2 | 2,948 | 200 |
| 1975 | AVERAGE | 2,654 | 155 | 40 | 2 | 1 | 2,851 | 209 |
| 1976 | AVERAGE | 2,924 | 146 | 62 | 1 | 1 | 3,133 | 186 |
| 1977 | AVERAGE | 3,278 | 250 | -178 | 1 | 1 | 3,352 | 250 |
| 1978 | AVERAGE | 3,167 | 173 | 93 | 1 | 3 | 3,432 | 216 |
| 1979 | AVERAGE | 3,153 | 193 | -34 | 1 | 3 | 3,311 | 229 |
| 1980 | January | 3,014 | 179 | 526 | 1 | 7 | 3,714 | 212 |
| | February | 2,766 | 237 | 716 | 1 | 8 | 3,712 | 192 |
| | March | 2,558 | 193 | 445 | 1 | 19 | 3,179 | 178 |
| | April | 2,461 | 154 | 21 | 2 | 2 | 2,635 | 177 |
| | May | 2,474 | 126 | -199 | 1 | 1 | 2,402 | 183 |
| | June | 2,647 | 108 | -439 | 1 | (³) | 2,317 | 197 |
| | July | 2,690 | 117 | -557 | 2 | 3 | 2,249 | 214 |
| | August | 2,462 | 77 | -403 | 2 | (³) | 2,137 | 228 |
| | September | 2,686 | 101 | -201 | 2 | (³) | 2,587 | 232 |
| | October | 2,590 | 115 | 215 | 1 | (³) | 2,920 | 226 |
| | November | 2,703 | 133 | 111 | 1 | (³) | 2,949 | 222 |
| | December | 2,891 | 166 | 556 | 1 | (³) | 3,615 | 205 |
| | AVERAGE | 2,662 | 142 | 64 | 1 | 3 | 2,866 | |
| 1981 | January | 2,989 | 273 | 836 | 11 | (³) | 4,109 | 179 |
| | February | 2,809 | 325 | 246 | 11 | 17 | 3,373 | 173 |
| | March | 2,484 | 147 | 264 | 9 | (³) | 2,904 | 164 |
| | April | 2,418 | 116 | -9 | 10 | 3 | 2,532 | 165 |
| | May | 2,454 | 179 | -232 | 10 | (³) | 2,411 | 172 |
| | June | 2,501 | 225 | -270 | 9 | (³) | 2,464 | 180 |
| | July | 2,395 | 179 | -204 | 10 | 2 | 2,378 | 186 |
| | August | 2,656 | 174 | -450 | 8 | (³) | 2,388 | 200 |
| | September | 2,610 | 129 | -235 | 10 | 1 | 2,513 | 207 |
| | October | 2,485 | 119 | 197 | 9 | 5 | 2,803 | 201 |
| | November | 2,716 | 124 | 36 | 11 | 6 | 2,880 | 200 |
| | December | 2,856 | 95 | 277 | 11 | 26 | 3,212 | 192 |
| | AVERAGE | 2,613 | 173 | 38 | 10 | 5 | 2,829 | |
| 1982 | January | 2,615 | 96 | 780 | 10 | 90 | 3,410 | 166 |
| | February | 2,447 | 130 | 689 | 11 | 90 | 3,187 | 147 |
| | March | 2,294 | 48 | 612 | 10 | 84 | 2,881 | 128 |
| | April | 2,357 | 59 | 631 | 13 | 84 | 2,996 | 109 |
| | May | 2,618 | 74 | -184 | 10 | 75 | 2,444 | 114 |
| | June | 2,731 | 100 | -335 | 10 | 55 | 2,450 | 125 |
| | July* | R 2,734 | R 124 | R -761 | 11 | 24 | R 2,084 | R 148 |
| | August** | 2,537 | 65 | -447 | NA | NA | 2,142 | 156 |
| | AVERAGE | 2,543 | 87 | 116 | NA | NA | 2,693 | |

¹ Ending stocks for 1973 - 1979 are totals as of December 31.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

(³) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 5.4.

** Preliminary Statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

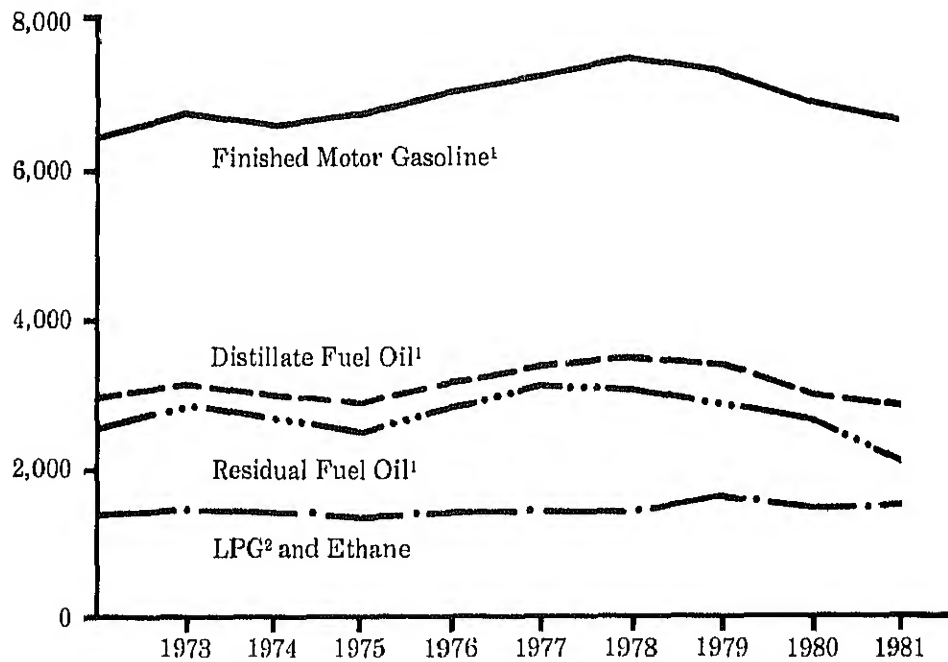
Note: Beginning in January 1981, the Energy Information Administration modified survey forms, definitions, and processing procedures. See Explanatory Note 4 on Changes for the effects on Distillate Fuel Oil statistics.

Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Products Supplied, Annual (Thousand Barrels per Day)



¹Figures for 1979 and 1980 recast to account for data system changes in 1981. See Explanatory Note 4.

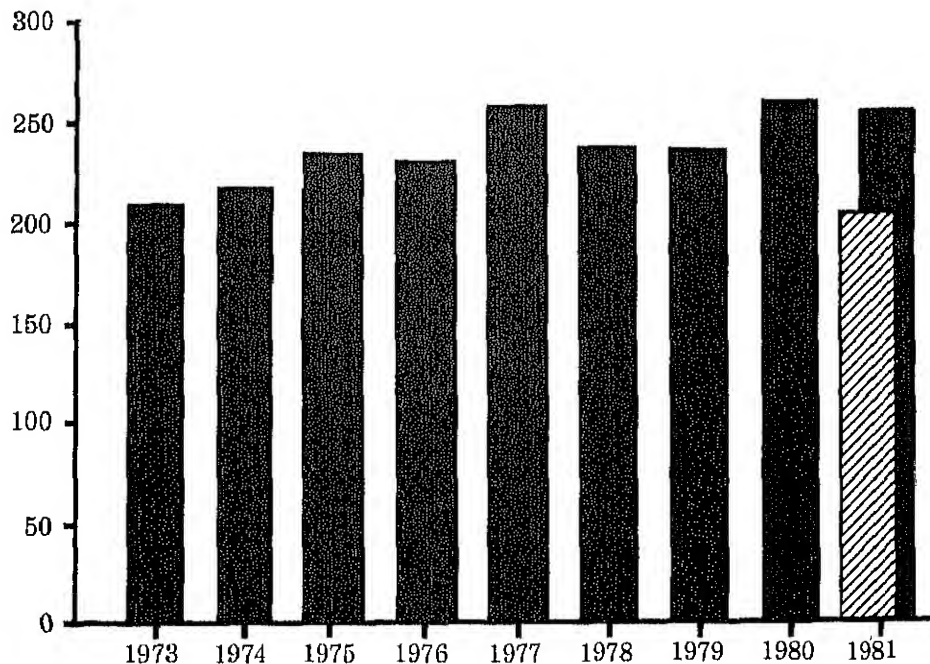
²Liquefied Petroleum Gases.

Source tables: "Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition," "Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition," "Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition," "Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition."

Motor Gasoline¹ Ending Stocks, Annual (Millions of Barrels)

Legend

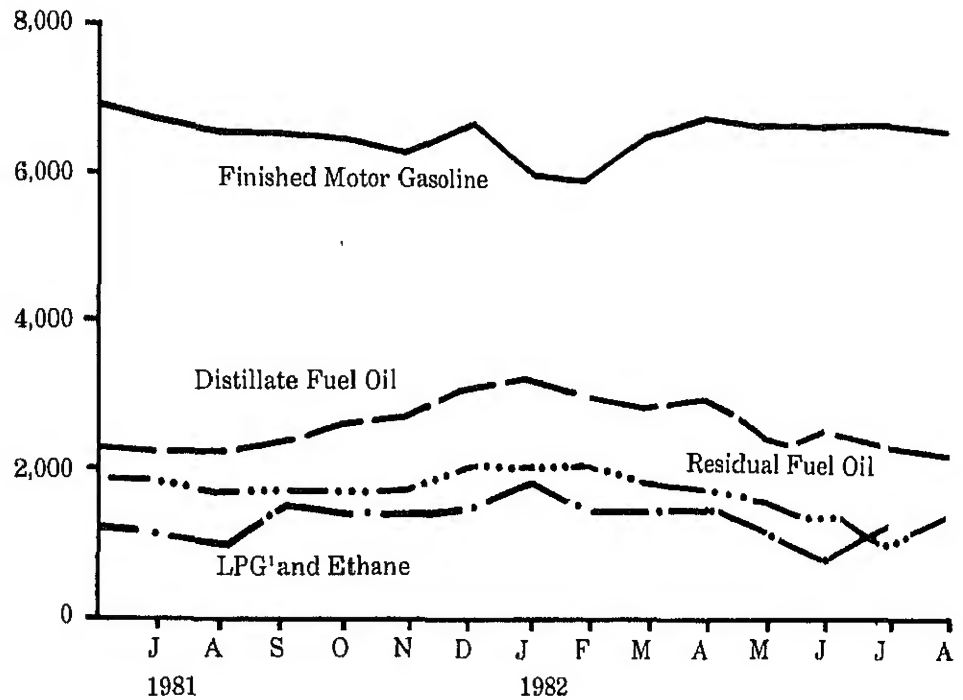
- Total
- ▨ Finished



¹Includes finished motor gasoline blending components.

Source table: "Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition."

Products Supplied, Monthly (Thousand Barrels per Day)



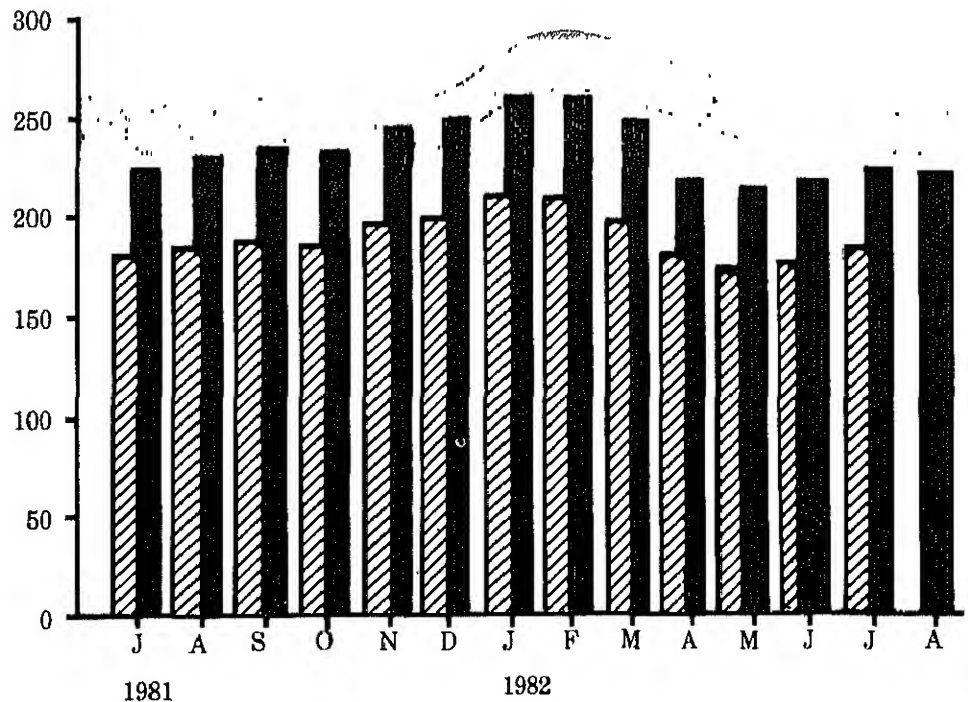
¹Liquefied Petroleum Gases.

Source tables: "Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition," "Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition," "Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition," "Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition."

Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, Monthly (Millions of Barrels)

Legend

- Total Motor Gasoline¹
- ▨ Finished Motor Gasoline
- ▤ Average Stock Range²

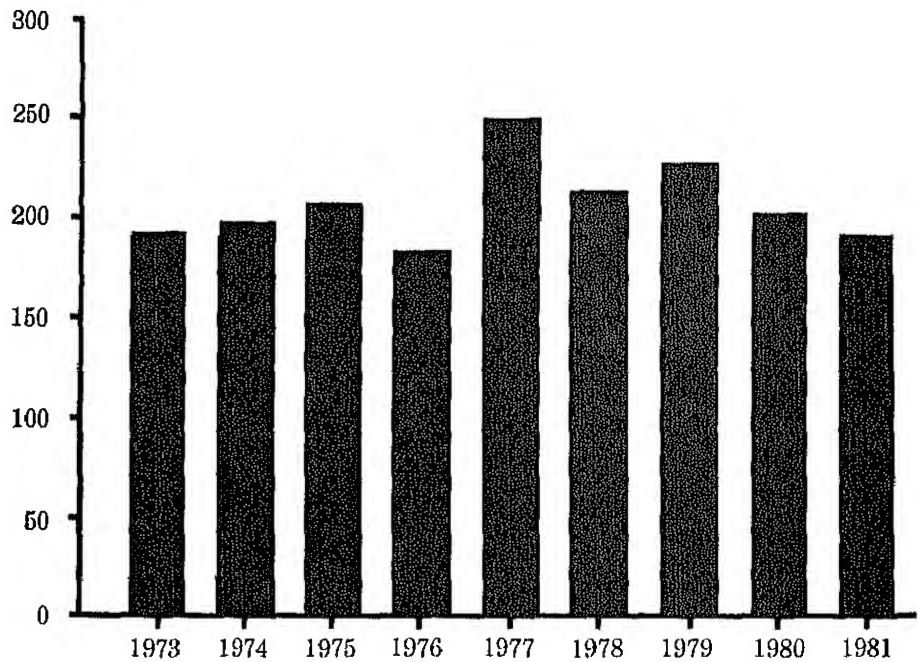


¹Includes finished motor gasoline blending components.

²Average stock range for total motor gasoline based on 3 years of data. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

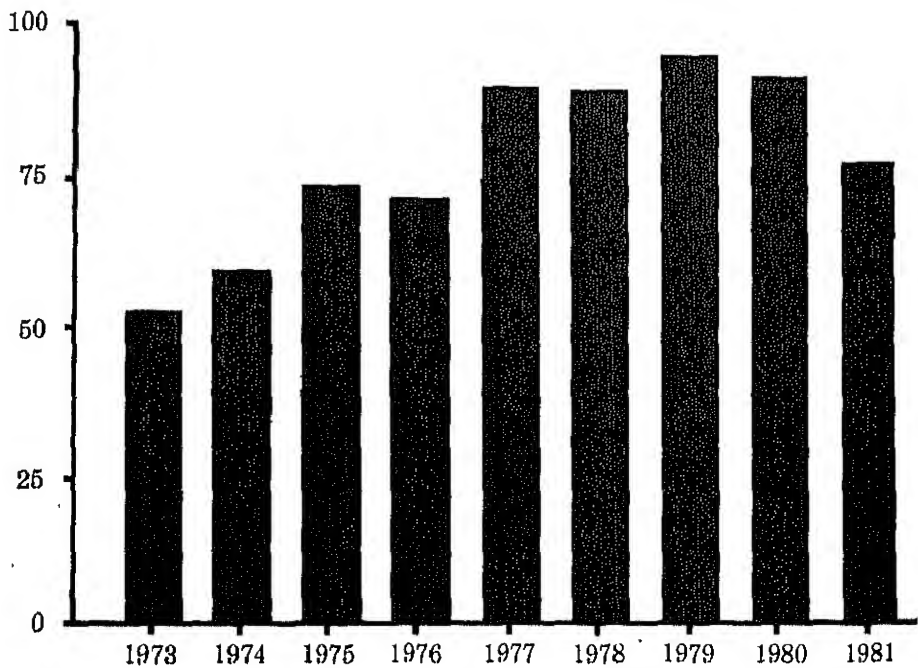
Source table: "Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition."

Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Annual (Millions of Barrels)



Source table: "Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition."

Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Annual (Millions of Barrels)



Source table: "Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition."

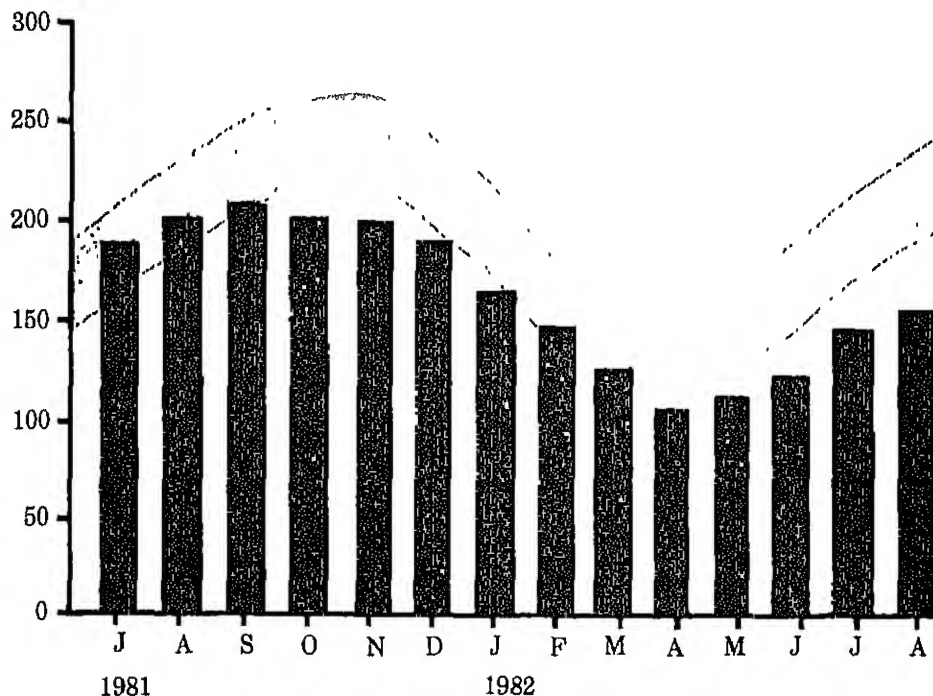
Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Monthly (Millions of Barrels)

Legend

 Average Stock Range¹

¹Average stock range based on 3 years of data. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

Source table: "Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition."



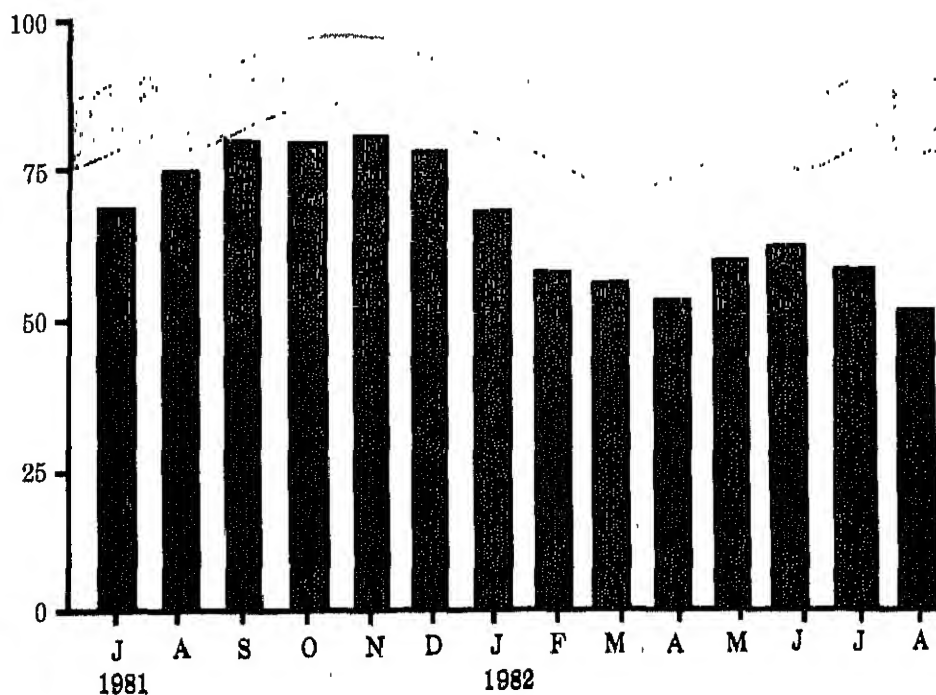
Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Monthly (Millions of Barrels)

Legend

 Average Stock Range¹

¹Average stock range based on 3 years of data. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

Source table: "Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition."



Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

| | | Supply | | | | Disposition | | Ending Stocks ¹ |
|------|-----------|--------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Total Production | Imports | Stock Withdrawal ² | Crude Used Directly | Exports | Products Supplied | |
| | | Thousand Barrels per Day | | | | | | Millions of Barrels |
| 1973 | AVERAGE | 971 | 1,853 | 5 | 17 | 23 | 2,822 | 53 |
| 1974 | AVERAGE | 1,070 | 1,587 | -17 | 13 | 14 | 2,639 | 60 |
| 1975 | AVERAGE | 1,235 | 1,223 | 2 | 15 | 15 | 2,462 | 74 |
| 1976 | AVERAGE | 1,377 | 1,413 | 5 | 17 | 12 | 2,801 | 72 |
| 1977 | AVERAGE | 1,754 | 1,359 | -48 | 13 | 6 | 3,071 | 90 |
| 1978 | AVERAGE | 1,667 | 1,355 | -1 | 13 | 13 | 3,023 | 90 |
| 1979 | AVERAGE | 1,687 | 1,151 | -15 | 12 | 9 | 2,826 | 96 |
| 1980 | January | 1,771 | 1,338 | -51 | 14 | 5 | 3,067 | 97 |
| | February | 1,773 | 1,122 | 214 | 14 | 17 | 3,105 | 91 |
| | March | 1,584 | 976 | 87 | 14 | 2 | 2,658 | 88 |
| | April | 1,595 | 775 | 102 | 13 | 40 | 2,444 | 85 |
| | May | 1,509 | 812 | -78 | 12 | 20 | 2,235 | 88 |
| | June | 1,575 | 749 | -4 | 14 | 14 | 2,321 | 88 |
| | July | 1,480 | 787 | 71 | 13 | 60 | 2,291 | 86 |
| | August | 1,444 | 875 | -43 | 13 | 2 | 2,286 | 87 |
| | September | 1,495 | 906 | -31 | 10 | 21 | 2,359 | 88 |
| | October | 1,512 | 875 | -100 | 9 | 70 | 2,227 | 91 |
| | November | 1,579 | 1,024 | -74 | 10 | 88 | 2,451 | 93 |
| | December | 1,660 | 1,025 | 46 | 10 | 62 | 2,679 | 92 |
| | AVERAGE | 1,580 | 939 | 10 | 12 | 33 | 2,508 | |
| 1981 | January | 1,612 | 1,015 | 302 | 32 | 65 | 2,896 | 82 |
| | February | 1,565 | 954 | 150 | 44 | 125 | 2,588 | 78 |
| | March | 1,424 | 699 | 100 | 48 | 145 | 2,126 | 75 |
| | April | 1,320 | 584 | 66 | 49 | 151 | 1,868 | 73 |
| | May | 1,223 | 741 | -170 | 49 | 25 | 1,817 | 78 |
| | June | 1,232 | 540 | 291 | 49 | 76 | 2,037 | 69 |
| | July | 1,174 | 830 | 2 | 48 | 82 | 1,971 | 69 |
| | August | 1,231 | 819 | -179 | 50 | 69 | 1,852 | 75 |
| | September | 1,292 | 841 | -176 | 51 | 126 | 1,882 | 80 |
| | October | 1,238 | 786 | 8 | 54 | 202 | 1,884 | 80 |
| | November | 1,227 | 880 | -49 | 53 | 203 | 1,909 | 81 |
| | December | 1,329 | 916 | 110 | 52 | 157 | 2,250 | 78 |
| | AVERAGE | 1,321 | 800 | 37 | 48 | 118 | 2,088 | |
| 1982 | January | 1,183 | 821 | 328 | 53 | 235 | 2,150 | 68 |
| | February | 1,136 | 928 | 358 | 53 | 213 | 2,261 | 58 |
| | March | 1,121 | 910 | 26 | 53 | 197 | 1,912 | 57 |
| | April | 1,162 | 762 | 124 | 52 | 234 | 1,867 | 54 |
| | May | 1,127 | 738 | -175 | 52 | 191 | 1,551 | 59 |
| | June | 1,077 | 643 | -49 | 50 | 217 | 1,504 | 61 |
| | July* | R 1,029 | R 576 | R 51 | 49 | 239 | R 1,466 | R 59 |
| | August** | 998 | 543 | 171 | NA | NA | 1,522 | 51 |
| | AVERAGE | 1,104 | 738 | 102 | NA | NA | 1,774 | |

¹ Ending Stocks for 1973-1979 are totals as of December 31.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 5.4.

** Preliminary Statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Notes: Beginning in January 1981, the Energy Information Administration modified survey forms, definitions, and processing procedures.

See Explanatory Note 4 on changes for the effects on residual fuel oil statistics.

Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition

| | | Supply | | | Disposition | | | Ending Stocks ¹ |
|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Total Production | Imports | Stock Withdrawal ² | Refinery Inputs | Exports | Product Supplied | |
| | | Thousand Barrels per Day | | | | | | Millions of Barrels |
| 1973 | AVERAGE | 1,600 | 132 | -35 | 220 | 27 | 1,449 | 99 |
| 1974 | AVERAGE | 1,565 | 123 | -38 | 220 | 25 | 1,406 | 113 |
| 1975 | AVERAGE | 1,527 | 112 | -35 | 246 | 26 | 1,333 | 125 |
| 1976 | AVERAGE | 1,535 | 130 | 24 | 260 | 25 | 1,404 | 116 |
| 1977 | AVERAGE | 1,566 | 161 | -55 | 233 | 18 | 1,422 | 136 |
| 1978 | AVERAGE | 1,537 | 123 | 12 | 239 | 20 | 1,413 | 132 |
| 1979 | AVERAGE | 1,556 | 217 | 70 | 236 | 15 | 1,592 | 111 |
| 1980 | January | 1,560 | 264 | 461 | 291 | 30 | 1,963 | 96 |
| | February | 1,581 | 252 | 209 | 252 | 26 | 1,764 | 90 |
| | March | 1,519 | 214 | 7 | 211 | 23 | 1,506 | 90 |
| | April | 1,546 | 186 | -339 | 171 | 19 | 1,203 | 100 |
| | May | 1,538 | 181 | -224 | 182 | 17 | 1,295 | 107 |
| | June | 1,528 | 184 | -319 | 170 | 18 | 1,205 | 117 |
| | July | 1,485 | 172 | -283 | 209 | 18 | 1,147 | 126 |
| | August | 1,507 | 158 | -296 | 203 | 17 | 1,149 | 135 |
| | September | 1,495 | 213 | -80 | 228 | 19 | 1,382 | 137 |
| | October | 1,546 | 249 | 86 | 259 | 24 | 1,597 | 134 |
| | November | 1,549 | 231 | 82 | 304 | 23 | 1,535 | 132 |
| | December | 1,567 | 289 | 373 | 319 | 23 | 1,888 | 120 |
| | AVERAGE | 1,535 | 216 | -27 | 233 | 21 | 1,469 | |
| 1981 | January | 1,617 | 306 | 363 | 352 | 21 | 1,913 | 117 |
| | February | 1,593 | 327 | 173 | 303 | 21 | 1,769 | 112 |
| | March | 1,551 | 260 | -4 | 257 | 20 | 1,530 | 112 |
| | April | 1,586 | 214 | -236 | 231 | 26 | 1,308 | 119 |
| | May | 1,587 | 189 | -258 | 220 | 19 | 1,279 | 127 |
| | June | 1,567 | 206 | -208 | 237 | 24 | 1,304 | 133 |
| | July | 1,507 | 213 | -258 | 215 | 17 | 1,229 | 141 |
| | August | 1,592 | 195 | -242 | 235 | 149 | 1,160 | 149 |
| | September | 1,622 | 199 | -75 | 287 | 21 | 1,438 | 151 |
| | October | 1,593 | 287 | 72 | 320 | 76 | 1,556 | 149 |
| | November | 1,571 | 280 | 86 | 383 | 58 | 1,495 | 146 |
| | December | 1,468 | 255 | 379 | 428 | 50 | 1,624 | 135 |
| | AVERAGE | 1,571 | 244 | -18 | 289 | 42 | 1,466 | |
| 1982 | January | 1,546 | 314 | 480 | 398 | 67 | 1,873 | 122 |
| | February | 1,476 | 291 | 310 | 327 | 51 | 1,699 | 114 |
| | March | 1,523 | 223 | 145 | 289 | 74 | 1,528 | 109 |
| | April | 1,566 | 188 | 107 | 257 | 77 | 1,527 | 106 |
| | May | 1,583 | 186 | -61 | 235 | 43 | 1,431 | 108 |
| | June | 1,571 | 192 | -109 | 282 | 106 | 1,286 | 111 |
| | July* | 1,556 | 227 | -5 | 253 | 37 | 1,487 | 111 |
| | AVERAGE | 1,547 | 231 | 122 | 288 | 65 | 1,546 | |

¹ Ending stocks for 1973 - 1979 are totals as of December 31.

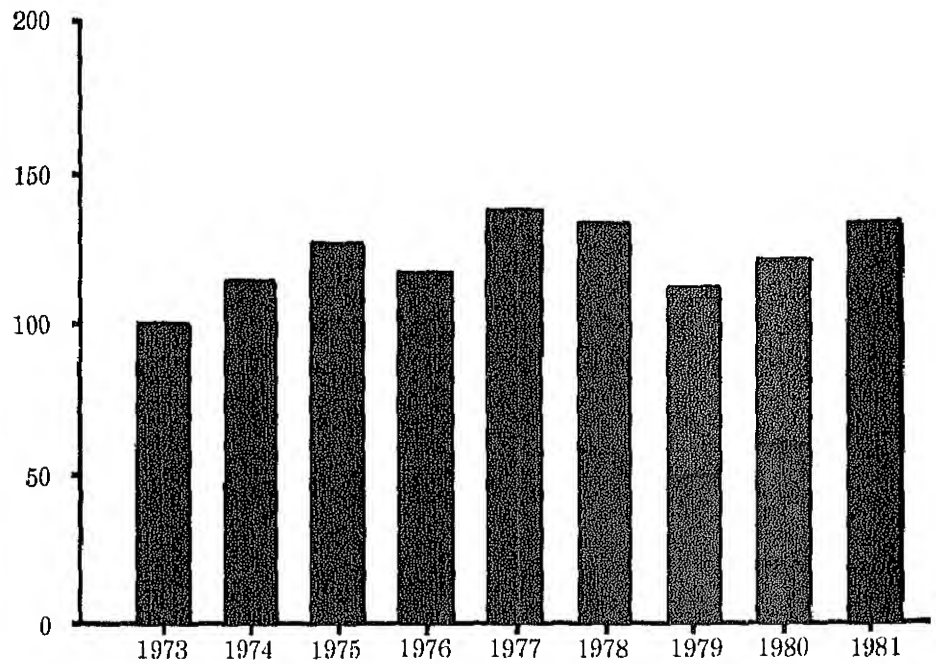
² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

* See Explanatory Note 5.5.

Note: Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage. Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

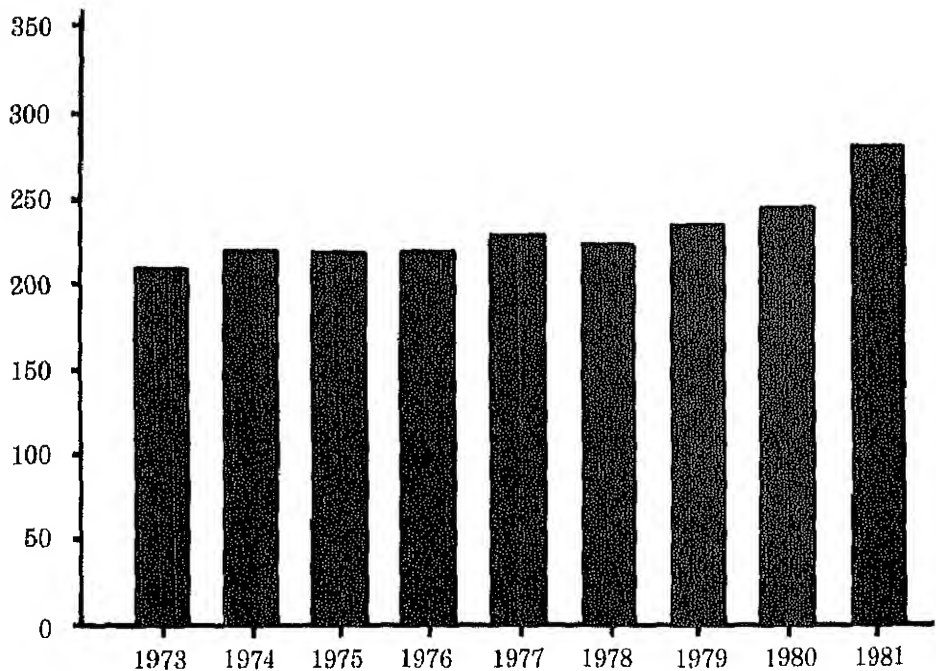
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)



Source table: "Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition."

Other Petroleum Products¹ Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)



¹Includes natural gasoline and isopentane, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, jet fuels, kerosene, lubricants, and asphalt. Some gasoline blending components not included prior to 1981.

Source table: "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition."

Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Ending Stocks, Monthly (Millions of Barrels)

Legend

 Average Stock Range¹




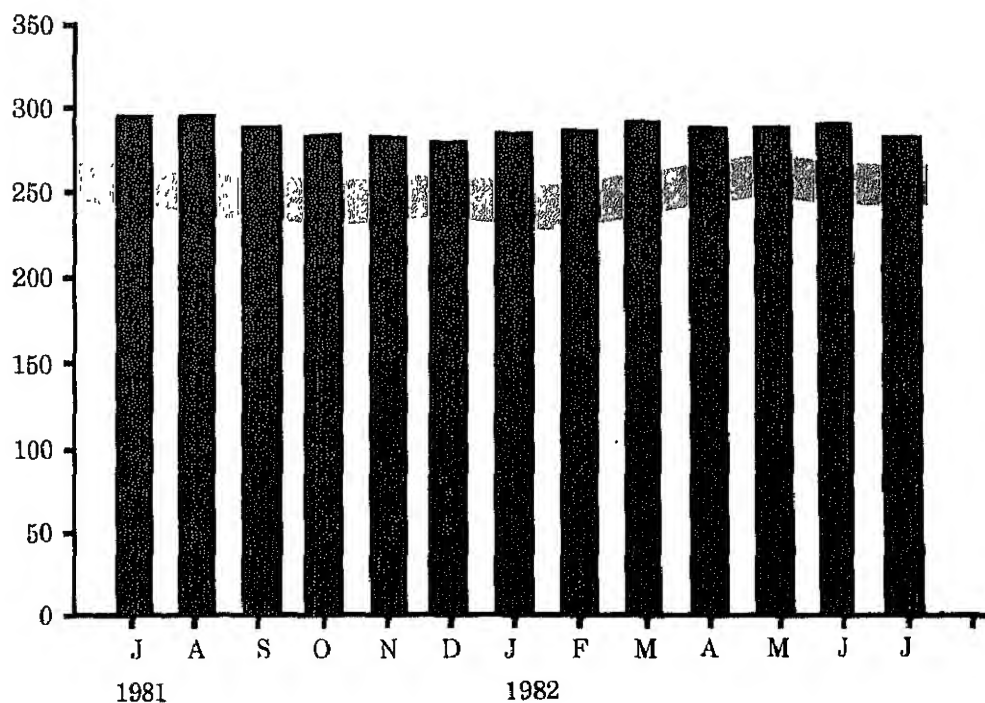
¹Average stock range based on 3 years of data. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

Source table: "Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition."

Other Petroleum Products¹ Endings Stocks, Monthly (Millions of Barrels)

Legend

 Average Stock Range²



¹Includes natural gasoline and isopentane, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, jet fuels, kerosene, lubricants, and asphalt.

²Average stock range based on 3 years of data. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

Source table: "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition."

Other Petroleum Products¹ Supply and Disposition

| | | Supply | | | Disposition | | | Ending Stocks ² |
|------|-----------|--------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Total Production | Imports | Stock Withdrawal ³ | Refinery Inputs | Exports | Products Supplied | |
| | | Thousand Barrels per Day | | | | | | Millions of Barrels |
| 1973 | AVERAGE | 3,693 | 502 | -9 | 750 | 166 | 3,270 | 208 |
| 1974 | AVERAGE | 3,558 | 432 | -28 | 665 | 174 | 3,123 | 218 |
| 1975 | AVERAGE | 3,424 | 277 | -2 | 537 | 160 | 3,002 | 219 |
| 1976 | AVERAGE | 3,643 | 206 | -5 | 524 | 175 | 3,145 | 220 |
| 1977 | AVERAGE | 3,912 | 205 | -27 | 514 | 165 | 3,410 | 230 |
| 1978 | AVERAGE | 4,046 | 166 | 14 | 492 | 167 | 3,568 | 225 |
| 1979 | AVERAGE | 4,153 | 195 | -37 | 352 | 209 | 3,749 | 238 |
| 1980 | January | 4,157 | 269 | 135 | 591 | 186 | 3,785 | 234 |
| | February | 4,181 | 167 | -153 | 380 | 174 | 3,641 | 239 |
| | March | 4,128 | 219 | -370 | 149 | 200 | 3,627 | 250 |
| | April | 4,105 | 238 | -374 | 86 | 180 | 3,703 | 261 |
| | May | 4,018 | 222 | -301 | 135 | 227 | 3,577 | 271 |
| | June | 4,016 | 226 | -49 | 250 | 256 | 3,687 | 272 |
| | July | 3,873 | 188 | 82 | 356 | 209 | 3,578 | 270 |
| | August | 3,753 | 138 | 212 | 351 | 221 | 3,532 | 263 |
| | September | 3,952 | 206 | 25 | 234 | 188 | 3,761 | 262 |
| | October | 3,737 | 220 | 175 | 351 | 193 | 3,588 | 267 |
| | November | 3,786 | 213 | 156 | 475 | 148 | 3,533 | 252 |
| | December | 3,792 | 209 | 151 | 362 | 194 | 3,596 | 247 |
| | AVERAGE | 3,956 | 210 | -23 | 311 | 196 | 3,634 | |
| 1981 | January | 3,821 | 162 | 80 | 851 | 132 | 3,081 | 296 |
| | February | 3,723 | 182 | -200 | 538 | 208 | 2,958 | 302 |
| | March | 3,722 | 230 | -55 | 642 | 210 | 3,043 | 304 |
| | April | 3,711 | 230 | 24 | 733 | 192 | 3,040 | 303 |
| | May | 3,892 | 229 | -58 | 594 | 238 | 3,231 | 305 |
| | June | 3,925 | 218 | -29 | 656 | 197 | 3,261 | 306 |
| | July | 3,852 | 149 | 284 | 791 | 212 | 3,282 | 297 |
| | August | 3,876 | 276 | -33 | 676 | 219 | 3,225 | 298 |
| | September | 3,718 | 285 | 215 | 883 | 176 | 3,159 | 291 |
| | October | 3,503 | 241 | 193 | 710 | 227 | 3,000 | 285 |
| | November | 3,579 | 282 | 33 | 784 | 154 | 2,935 | 284 |
| | December | 3,543 | 243 | 71 | 805 | 223 | 2,829 | 282 |
| | AVERAGE | 3,739 | 226 | 46 | 723 | 199 | 3,088 | |
| 1982 | January | 3,181 | 240 | -102 | 602 | 180 | 2,536 | 284 |
| | February | 3,364 | 260 | -116 | 646 | 138 | 2,724 | 287 |
| | March | 3,485 | 241 | -204 | 734 | 161 | 2,627 | 294 |
| | April | 3,394 | 287 | 91 | 801 | 204 | 2,767 | 291 |
| | May | 3,298 | 309 | 198 | 823 | 210 | 2,769 | 285 |
| | June | 3,481 | 315 | 115 | 815 | 216 | 2,879 | 281 |
| | July* | 3,578 | 391 | 15 | 862 | 187 | 2,935 | 281 |
| | AVERAGE | 3,397 | 292 | 0 | 756 | 186 | 2,748 | |

¹ Includes natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, other liquids; and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil.

² Ending Stocks for 1973-1979 are totals as of December 31.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

* See Explanatory Note 5.6.

Note: Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage. Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from OPEC Sources

| | Algeria | Libya | Saudi Arabia | United Arab Emirates | Indonesia | Iran | Nigeria | Venezuela | Other OPEC ¹ | Total OPEC | Total Arab OPEC ² |
|--------------------------|---------|-------|--------------|----------------------|-----------|------|---------|-----------|-------------------------|------------|------------------------------|
| Thousand Barrels per Day | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1973 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AVERAGE | 136 | 164 | 486 | 71 | 213 | 223 | 459 | 1,135 | 106 | 2,993 | 915 |
| 1974 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AVERAGE | 190 | 4 | 461 | 74 | 300 | 469 | 713 | 979 | 88 | 3,280 | 752 |
| 1975 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AVERAGE | 282 | 232 | 715 | 117 | 390 | 280 | 762 | 702 | 122 | 3,601 | 1,383 |
| 1976 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AVERAGE | 432 | 453 | 1,230 | 254 | 539 | 298 | 1,025 | 700 | 134 | 5,066 | 2,424 |
| 1977 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AVERAGE | 559 | 723 | 1,380 | 335 | 541 | 535 | 1,143 | 690 | 287 | 6,193 | 3,185 |
| 1978 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AVERAGE | 649 | 654 | 1,144 | 385 | 573 | 555 | 919 | 845 | 226 | 5,751 | 2,963 |
| 1979 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AVERAGE | 636 | 658 | 1,356 | 281 | 420 | 304 | 1,080 | 690 | 212 | 5,637 | 3,056 |
| 1980 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 503 | 618 | 1,576 | 202 | 454 | 95 | 1,054 | 786 | 179 | 5,467 | 3,034 |
| February | 656 | 603 | 1,412 | 304 | 317 | 9 | 1,036 | 543 | 152 | 5,031 | 3,058 |
| March | 472 | 654 | 1,380 | 289 | 405 | 0 | 924 | 352 | 175 | 4,652 | 2,889 |
| April | 546 | 683 | 1,300 | 150 | 374 | 0 | 734 | 343 | 240 | 4,369 | 2,862 |
| May | 441 | 468 | 1,149 | 172 | 360 | 0 | 955 | 405 | 147 | 4,088 | 2,329 |
| June | 497 | 561 | 1,328 | 178 | 331 | 0 | 998 | 409 | 106 | 4,408 | 2,598 |
| July | 557 | 492 | 1,192 | 158 | 365 | 0 | 752 | 417 | 62 | 3,995 | 2,418 |
| August | 432 | 431 | 1,139 | 142 | 289 | 0 | 792 | 406 | 112 | 3,743 | 2,222 |
| September | 375 | 505 | 1,112 | 107 | 299 | 0 | 736 | 425 | 111 | 3,670 | 2,185 |
| October | 465 | 478 | 1,044 | 182 | 348 | 0 | 728 | 482 | 95 | 3,821 | 2,226 |
| November | 493 | 500 | 1,201 | 105 | 348 | 0 | 624 | 595 | 78 | 3,944 | 2,338 |
| December | 423 | 658 | 1,301 | 83 | 288 | 0 | 958 | 610 | 101 | 4,423 | 2,484 |
| AVERAGE | 488 | 554 | 1,261 | 172 | 348 | 9 | 857 | 481 | 130 | 4,300 | 2,551 |
| 1981 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 341 | 500 | 1,284 | 93 | 424 | 0 | 908 | 549 | 27 | 4,127 | 2,219 |
| February | 381 | 468 | 1,122 | 93 | 406 | 0 | 866 | 463 | 92 | 3,891 | 2,064 |
| March | 352 | 485 | 1,027 | 47 | 328 | 0 | 771 | 360 | 54 | 3,425 | 1,912 |
| April | 263 | 485 | 1,034 | 68 | 307 | 0 | 812 | 237 | 39 | 3,245 | 1,867 |
| May | 393 | 443 | 933 | 17 | 297 | 0 | 664 | 331 | 124 | 3,203 | 1,796 |
| June | 356 | 380 | 865 | 60 | 367 | 0 | 528 | 248 | 118 | 2,922 | 1,703 |
| July | 333 | 251 | 1,073 | 80 | 340 | 0 | 651 | 466 | 38 | 3,233 | 1,757 |
| August | 348 | 274 | 1,082 | 61 | 377 | 0 | 321 | 523 | 84 | 3,070 | 1,765 |
| September | 336 | 154 | 1,477 | 96 | 371 | 0 | 323 | 359 | 149 | 3,264 | 2,063 |
| October | 242 | 147 | 1,342 | 90 | 427 | 0 | 412 | 389 | 172 | 3,220 | 1,820 |
| November | 210 | 132 | 1,270 | 112 | 353 | 0 | 517 | 535 | 56 | 3,184 | 1,724 |
| December | 176 | 122 | 1,045 | 158 | 400 | 0 | 684 | 411 | 132 | 3,129 | 1,502 |
| AVERAGE | 311 | 319 | 1,129 | 81 | 366 | 0 | 620 | 406 | 90 | 3,323 | 1,848 |
| 1982 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 254 | 161 | 877 | 87 | 273 | 0 | 662 | 376 | 128 | 2,818 | 1,378 |
| February | 139 | 92 | 692 | 79 | 236 | 0 | 579 | 347 | 102 | 2,267 | 1,044 |
| March | 91 | 37 | 555 | 155 | 200 | 0 | 503 | 399 | 91 | 2,032 | 860 |
| April | 85 | 0 | 479 | 122 | 215 | 0 | 427 | 411 | 79 | 1,818 | 707 |
| May | 179 | 0 | 601 | 116 | 236 | 0 | 211 | 414 | 54 | 1,811 | 897 |
| June | 93 | 0 | 593 | 94 | 215 | 72 | 537 | 361 | 110 | 2,075 | 799 |
| July | 122 | 0 | 644 | 123 | 327 | 69 | 910 | 349 | 95 | 2,640 | 927 |
| AVERAGE | 138 | 41 | 635 | 111 | 244 | 20 | 547 | 380 | 94 | 2,210 | 945 |

¹ Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

² Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve Imports are included.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from Non-OPEC Sources

| | Bahamas | Canada | Mexico | Netherlands Antilles | Trinidad and Tobago | United Kingdom | Puerto Rico ¹ | Virgin Islands ¹ | Other ² | Total |
|--------------------------|---------|--------|--------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| Thousand Barrels per Day | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1973 | | | | | | | | | | |
| AVERAGE | 174 | 1,325 | 16 | 585 | 255 | 15 | 99 | 329 | 465 | 3,263 |
| 1974 | | | | | | | | | | |
| AVERAGE | 164 | 1,070 | 8 | 511 | 251 | 8 | 90 | 391 | 340 | 2,832 |
| 1975 | | | | | | | | | | |
| AVERAGE | 152 | 846 | 71 | 332 | 242 | 14 | 90 | 406 | 300 | 2,454 |
| 1976 | | | | | | | | | | |
| AVERAGE | 118 | 599 | 87 | 275 | 274 | 31 | 88 | 422 | 353 | 2,247 |
| 1977 | | | | | | | | | | |
| AVERAGE | 171 | 517 | 179 | 211 | 289 | 126 | 105 | 466 | 550 | 2,614 |
| 1978 | | | | | | | | | | |
| AVERAGE | 160 | 467 | 318 | 229 | 253 | 180 | 94 | 429 | 484 | 2,613 |
| 1979 | | | | | | | | | | |
| AVERAGE | 147 | 538 | 439 | 231 | 190 | 202 | 92 | 431 | 548 | 2,619 |
| 1980 | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 175 | 570 | 545 | 289 | 239 | 296 | 57 | 467 | 492 | 3,131 |
| February | 111 | 540 | 477 | 205 | 192 | 105 | 95 | 536 | 652 | 2,914 |
| March | 124 | 460 | 460 | 184 | 189 | 232 | 101 | 449 | 601 | 2,800 |
| April | 56 | 459 | 546 | 231 | 143 | 182 | 76 | 425 | 619 | 2,737 |
| May | 77 | 419 | 576 | 176 | 221 | 124 | 88 | 303 | 496 | 2,481 |
| June | 77 | 409 | 627 | 197 | 162 | 146 | 91 | 314 | 465 | 2,486 |
| July | 43 | 378 | 460 | 242 | 180 | 115 | 90 | 378 | 376 | 2,262 |
| August | 62 | 319 | 646 | 255 | 159 | 196 | 85 | 264 | 463 | 2,449 |
| September | 58 | 458 | 550 | 213 | 205 | 218 | 52 | 343 | 473 | 2,569 |
| October | 70 | 475 | 605 | 230 | 114 | 134 | 107 | 372 | 450 | 2,557 |
| November | 22 | 470 | 459 | 264 | 158 | 157 | 108 | 391 | 435 | 2,464 |
| December | 54 | 502 | 445 | 212 | 149 | 199 | 109 | 423 | 378 | 2,471 |
| AVERAGE | 78 | 455 | 533 | 225 | 176 | 176 | 88 | 388 | 491 | 2,609 |
| 1981 | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 39 | 543 | 401 | 198 | 150 | 233 | 89 | 494 | 552 | 2,701 |
| February | 84 | 546 | 437 | 227 | 163 | 271 | 46 | 481 | 626 | 2,881 |
| March | 74 | 472 | 488 | 227 | 93 | 263 | 45 | 370 | 571 | 2,603 |
| April | 68 | 412 | 418 | 198 | 139 | 402 | 40 | 365 | 380 | 2,423 |
| May | 122 | 365 | 522 | 213 | 105 | 368 | 58 | 344 | 474 | 2,573 |
| June | 51 | 353 | 538 | 196 | 124 | 397 | 67 | 262 | 525 | 2,513 |
| July | 77 | 382 | 384 | 212 | 178 | 553 | 50 | 208 | 541 | 2,583 |
| August | 69 | 378 | 489 | 255 | 123 | 592 | 68 | 184 | 539 | 2,698 |
| September | 111 | 423 | 708 | 163 | 169 | 528 | 72 | 265 | 661 | 3,100 |
| October | 63 | 449 | 669 | 161 | 121 | 351 | 60 | 303 | 562 | 2,739 |
| November | 63 | 547 | 628 | 168 | 108 | 253 | 76 | 294 | 421 | 2,557 |
| December | 70 | 501 | 587 | 148 | 125 | 280 | 73 | 367 | 563 | 2,714 |
| AVERAGE | 74 | 447 | 522 | 197 | 133 | 375 | 62 | 327 | 534 | 2,672 |
| 1982 | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 28 | 509 | 426 | 179 | 106 | 346 | 62 | 334 | 425 | 2,415 |
| February | 50 | 533 | 489 | 221 | 120 | 132 | 38 | 354 | 487 | 2,424 |
| March | 43 | 435 | 503 | 189 | 118 | 293 | 62 | 307 | 479 | 2,429 |
| April | 67 | 357 | 467 | 180 | 166 | 247 | 36 | 266 | 682 | 2,468 |
| May | 76 | 416 | 767 | 152 | 95 | 516 | 47 | 302 | 603 | 2,974 |
| June | 32 | 462 | 797 | 141 | 129 | 539 | 58 | 322 | 673 | 3,153 |
| July | 30 | 527 | 783 | 158 | 111 | 433 | 38 | 369 | 674 | 3,122 |
| AVERAGE | 46 | 462 | 606 | 174 | 120 | 381 | 49 | 322 | 575 | 2,715 |

¹ U.S. Possessions.

Ing.
orts are included.
mbla.

Sources

- 1973 through 1976: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior, "Petroleum Statement, Annual" and PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual," Mineral Industry Surveys.
- 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, "Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report," (unleaded gasoline category).
- 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, "Petroleum Statement, Annual" and "PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual," "Energy Data Reports.
- January 1981 through December 1981: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, "Petroleum Supply Annual."
- January 1982 through July 1982: Detailed statistics in this issue. (See Explanatory Notes 5.1 through 5.6).
- August 1982: Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production). See Explanatory Note 2.2).
- January 1982 through August 1982: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. (See Explanatory Note 2.7).

Detailed Statistics

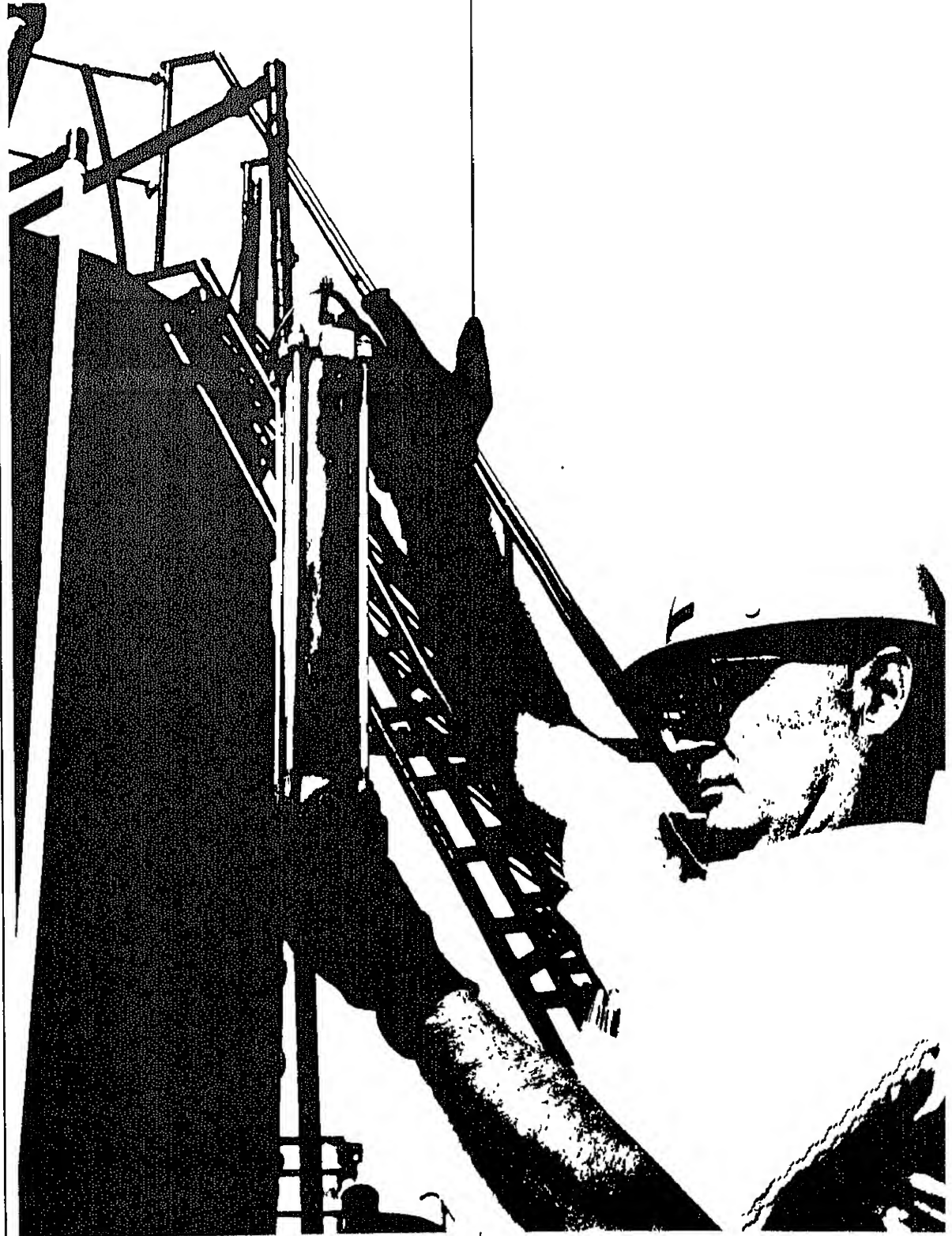


Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, July 1982

| | Current Month | | Year-to-Date | |
|---|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| | Thousand Barrels | Thousand Barrels per Day | Thousand Barrels | Thousand Barrels per Day |
| Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate) | | | | |
| Field Production | | | | |
| (1) Alaska | E 53,165 | 1,715 | E 381,347 | 1,704 |
| (2) Lower 48 States | E 214,952 | 6,934 | E 1,473,783 | 6,952 |
| (3) Total U.S. | E 268,117 | 8,649 | E 1,855,130 | 8,656 |
| Net Imports | | | | |
| (4) Imports (Gross Excluding SPR) | 128,572 | 4,147 | 882,715 | 3,220 |
| (5) SPR Imports | 3,014 | 97 | 33,637 | 159 |
| (6) Exports | 7,105 | 229 | 49,123 | 232 |
| (7) Imports (Net Including SPR) | 124,481 | 4,016 | 887,229 | 3,147 |
| Other Sources | | | | |
| (8) SPR Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) | -3,013 | -97 | -36,813 | -174 |
| (9) Other Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) | -1,803 | -58 | 18,898 | 89 |
| (10) Used Directly and Losses | -1,964 | -63 | -14,005 | -66 |
| (11) Unaccounted for ¹ | 33 | 1 | 23,183 | 109 |
| (12) Total Other Sources | -6,747 | -218 | -8,737 | -41 |
| (13) Crude Input to Refineries | 385,853 | 12,447 | 2,493,623 | 11,782 |
| (13) = (3) + (7) + (12) | | | | |
| Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL) | | | | |
| (14) Field Production | 47,156 | 1,521 | 326,398 | 1,540 |
| (15) Imports ² | 1,542 | 50 | 3,701 | 17 |
| (16) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) ² | -829 | -27 | 676 | 3 |
| (17) Total NGPL Supply | 47,869 | 1,544 | 330,775 | 1,560 |
| Other Liquids | | | | |
| Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total | | | | |
| (18) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) | -1,399 | -45 | 245 | 1 |
| (19) Imports | 5,310 | 171 | 31,687 | 149 |
| (20) Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production) | 1,799 | 58 | 10,432 | 49 |
| (21) Refinery Processing Gain ¹ | 16,860 | 544 | 108,651 | 513 |
| (22) Crude Used Directly | 1,863 | 60 | 13,247 | 62 |
| (23) Total Other Liquids | 24,433 | 788 | 164,262 | 775 |
| (23) = (18) through (22) | | | | |
| (24) Total Production of Products ³ | 458,155 | 14,779 | 2,988,660 | 14,097 |
| (24) = (13) + (17) + (23) | | | | |
| Net Imports of Refined Products ³ | | | | |
| (25) Imports (Gross) | 40,209 | 1,297 | 292,482 | 1,380 |
| (26) Exports | 15,867 | 512 | 118,958 | 561 |
| (27) Imports (Net) | 24,343 | 785 | 173,524 | 819 |
| (28) Total New Supply of Products | 482,498 | 15,564 | 3,162,184 | 14,916 |
| (28) = (24) + (27) | | | | |
| (29) Refined Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) ³ | -24,597 | -793 | 106,735 | 503 |
| (30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use | 457,901 | 14,771 | 3,268,919 | 15,419 |
| (30) = (28) + (29) | | | | |
| (31) Finished Motor Gasoline | 210,759 | 6,799 | 1,386,840 | 6,542 |
| (32) Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel | 6,850 | 221 | 44,206 | 209 |
| (33) Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel | 23,721 | 765 | 168,979 | 787 |
| (34) Kerosene | 2,953 | 95 | 26,998 | 127 |
| (35) Distillate Fuel Oil | 64,610 | 2,084 | 589,409 | 2,780 |
| (36) Residual Fuel Oil | 45,437 | 1,466 | 383,507 | 1,809 |
| (37) Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane | 46,111 | 1,487 | 325,464 | 1,535 |
| (38) Other | 70,915 | 2,288 | 415,703 | 1,961 |
| (39) Total Reclassified ¹ | -13,456 | -434 | -72,185 | -340 |
| (40) Total Product Supplied | 457,901 | 14,771 | 3,268,920 | 15,419 |
| (40) = (31) through (39) | | | | |
| Ending Stocks, All Oils | | | | |
| (41) Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR) | 344,566 | — | 344,566 | — |
| (42) Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) | 267,154 | — | 267,154 | — |
| (43) Unfinished Oils | 117,790 | — | 117,790 | — |
| (44) Gasoline Blending Components | 43,744 | — | 43,744 | — |
| (45) Natural Gasoline and Unfractionated Stream | 14,843 | — | 14,843 | — |
| (46) Finished Refined Products ³ | 605,810 | — | 605,810 | — |
| (47) Total Stocks | 1,393,907 | — | 1,393,907 | — |

¹ A balancing item.² Includes Isopentane, natural gasoline, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate only.³ For products included see Explanatory Note 5.7.

E = Estimated.

— Not Applicable.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2, and 5.7.

Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Commodity | Supply | | | | | Disposition | | | | |
|--|------------------|---------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|--|---|-----------------|---------|-------------------|---------------|
| | Field Production | Refinery Production | Imports | Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) | Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹ | Crude Used Directly and Losses ² | Refinery Inputs | Exports | Products Supplied | Ending Stocks |
| Crude Oil (including lease condensate) | E 268,117 | 0 | 131,586 | -4,816 | 35 | -1,964 | 385,853 | 7,105 | 0 | 611,720 |
| Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs | 46,749 | 9,296 | 8,584 | -988 | 0 | 0 | 15,391 | 1,154 | 47,097 | 125,942 |
| Natural Gasoline and Isopentane | 5,616 | 0 | 1,316 | 274 | 0 | 0 | 6,242 | 0 | 964 | 7,711 |
| Unfractionated Stream | 1,293 | 0 | 0 | -1,213 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 5,576 |
| Plant Condensate | 974 | 0 | 227 | 110 | 0 | 0 | 1,308 | 0 | 2 | 1,556 |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane | 38,926 | 9,296 | 7,042 | -159 | 0 | 0 | 7,841 | 1,154 | 46,111 | 111,099 |
| Ethane | 7,951 | 121 | 1,721 | 455 | 0 | 0 | 108 | (9) | 10,140 | 5,297 |
| Propane | 13,724 | 8,364 | 1,324 | -335 | 0 | 0 | 183 | 641 | 22,253 | 63,527 |
| Butane | 6,839 | 773 | 1,401 | -566 | 0 | 0 | 4,458 | 512 | 3,477 | 22,272 |
| Butane-Propane Mixtures | 134 | 57 | 708 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 101 | 0 | 810 | 1,052 |
| Ethane-Propane Mixtures | 6,950 | 0 | 1,888 | 611 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9,449 | 11,184 |
| Isobutane | 3,328 | -19 | 0 | -336 | 0 | 0 | 2,991 | 0 | -18 | 7,767 |
| Other Liquids | 1,799 | 0 | 5,310 | -1,399 | 0 | 0 | 19,166 | 0 | -13,456 | 161,534 |
| Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol | 1,799 | 0 | 0 | -3 | 0 | 0 | 1,796 | 0 | 0 | 231 |
| Unfinished Oils | 0 | 0 | 4,155 | -277 | 0 | 0 | 14,112 | 0 | -10,234 | 117,790 |
| Motor Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 1,156 | -1,160 | 0 | 0 | 3,357 | 0 | -3,361 | 43,083 |
| Aviation Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 0 | 0 | -99 | 0 | 140 | 430 |
| Finished Petroleum Products | 407 | 427,974 | 33,167 | -24,438 | 0 | 1,863 | 0 | 14,713 | 424,260 | 494,711 |
| Finished Motor Gasoline | 34 | 210,385 | 6,205 | -5,107 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 758 | 210,759 | 182,945 |
| Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline | 34 | 99,548 | 3,905 | -2,768 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 758 | 99,960 | 93,145 |
| Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline | 0 | 110,736 | 2,300 | -2,337 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 110,699 | 89,761 |
| Gasohol | 0 | 101 | 0 | -2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 99 | 39 |
| Finished Aviation Gasoline | 80 | 836 | (9) | -6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 911 | 2,381 |
| Napththa-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 6,928 | 250 | -328 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,850 | 6,416 |
| Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 22,949 | 225 | 579 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 23,721 | 33,415 |
| Kerosene | 4 | 2,653 | 148 | 149 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2,953 | 9,087 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 2 | 84,754 | 3,837 | -23,600 | 0 | 355 | 0 | 738 | 84,610 | 148,150 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 0 | 31,907 | 17,843 | 1,586 | 0 | 1,508 | 0 | 7,406 | 45,438 | 58,963 |
| Napththa < 400 Deg. for Petro Feed. Use | 0 | 4,379 | 3,753 | 204 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 105 | 8,231 | 2,008 |
| Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use | 0 | 8,311 | 0 | -283 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 469 | 7,559 | 2,076 |
| Special Napththas | 51 | 2,023 | 330 | -145 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 2,203 | 3,606 |
| Lubricants | 0 | 4,556 | 330 | -102 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 528 | 4,256 | 13,518 |
| Waxes | 0 | 391 | 29 | 54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 437 | 758 |
| Petroleum Coke | 0 | 13,361 | 0 | -398 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,477 | 8,486 | 5,854 |
| Asphalt | 0 | 13,069 | 214 | 3,516 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 51 | 16,748 | 22,068 |
| Road Oil | 0 | 51 | 0 | -21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 84 |
| Still Gas | 0 | 18,959 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18,959 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous Products | 235 | 2,462 | 3 | -537 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 53 | 2,111 | 3,382 |
| Total | 317,072 | 437,270 | 178,648 | -31,641 | 35 | -101 | 420,410 | 22,972 | 457,901 | 1,393,907 |

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

² Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

(9) Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition Statistics of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - July 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Commodity | Supply | | | | | Disposition | | | | Ending Stocks |
|---|------------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|--|---|-----------------|---------|-------------------|---------------|
| | Field Production | Refinery Production | Imports | Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) | Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹ | Crude Used Directly and Losses ² | Refinery Inputs | Exports | Products Supplied | |
| Crude Oil (including lease condensate) | E 1,835,130 | 0 | 716,352 | -17,915 | 23,184 | -14,005 | 2,493,623 | 49,123 | 0 | 611,720 |
| Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs | 322,970 | 56,763 | 52,688 | 24,228 | 0 | 0 | 106,786 | 13,801 | 336,062 | 125,942 |
| Natural Gasoline and Isopentane | 43,440 | 0 | 2,515 | 1,682 | 0 | 0 | 37,304 | 0 | 10,332 | 7,711 |
| Unfractionated Stream | 1,248 | 0 | 0 | -1,024 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 216 | 5,576 |
| Plant Condensate | 7,181 | 0 | 1,186 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 8,337 | 0 | 49 | 1,556 |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane | 271,101 | 56,763 | 48,986 | 23,552 | 0 | 0 | 61,137 | 13,801 | 325,464 | 111,099 |
| Ethane | 58,230 | 1,035 | 11,652 | -382 | 0 | 0 | 1,230 | 1 | 69,304 | 5,297 |
| Propane | 98,579 | 52,759 | 12,339 | 12,030 | 0 | 0 | 842 | 6,740 | 168,125 | 63,527 |
| Butane | 46,482 | 2,391 | 11,521 | 4,982 | 0 | 0 | 34,163 | 7,060 | 24,152 | 22,272 |
| Butane-Propane Mixtures | 807 | 602 | 5,086 | 701 | 0 | 0 | 1,034 | 0 | 6,161 | 1,052 |
| Ethane-Propane Mixtures | 43,982 | 0 | 8,389 | 5,250 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 57,620 | 11,184 |
| Isobutane | 23,021 | -24 | 0 | 971 | 0 | 0 | 23,867 | 0 | 101 | 7,767 |
| Other Liquids | 10,432 | 0 | 31,687 | 245 | 0 | 0 | 114,549 | 0 | -72,185 | 161,534 |
| Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol | 10,432 | 0 | 0 | -23 | 0 | 0 | 10,409 | 0 | 0 | 231 |
| Unfinished Oils | 0 | 0 | 25,000 | -6,442 | 0 | 0 | 63,732 | 0 | -45,174 | 117,790 |
| Motor Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 6,686 | 6,449 | 0 | 0 | 40,722 | 0 | -27,587 | 43,083 |
| Aviation Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 0 | 261 | 0 | 0 | -314 | 0 | 575 | 430 |
| Finished Petroleum Products | 3,430 | 2,766,846 | 243,495 | 83,183 | 0 | 13,247 | 0 | 105,157 | 3,005,044 | 494,711 |
| Finished Motor Gasoline | 385 | 1,335,584 | 35,393 | 20,524 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,046 | 1,386,840 | 182,945 |
| Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline | 366 | 638,692 | 21,626 | 14,940 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,046 | 670,577 | 93,145 |
| Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline | 20 | 696,183 | 13,767 | 5,564 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 715,533 | 89,761 |
| Gasohol | 0 | 709 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 729 | 39 |
| Finished Aviation Gasoline | 396 | 4,751 | 1 | 352 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,500 | 2,381 |
| Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 42,728 | 903 | 638 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 63 | 44,206 | 6,416 |
| Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel | 2 | 163,806 | 5,296 | 596 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 721 | 168,979 | 33,415 |
| Kerosene | 27 | 23,259 | 2,037 | 1,956 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 280 | 26,998 | 9,087 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 17 | 539,235 | 19,013 | 43,391 | 0 | 2,287 | 0 | 14,534 | 589,409 | 148,150 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 0 | 237,240 | 162,498 | 19,029 | 0 | 10,960 | 0 | 46,220 | 383,507 | 58,963 |
| Naphtha < 400 Deg for Petro. Feed | 0 | 33,477 | 11,566 | 461 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 874 | 44,631 | 2,008 |
| Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem Feedstock | 0 | 58,455 | 0 | -326 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,180 | 53,949 | 2,076 |
| Special Naphthas | 569 | 10,948 | 3,929 | 359 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,276 | 14,529 | 3,606 |
| Lubricants | 0 | 30,863 | 1,700 | 786 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,533 | 29,816 | 13,518 |
| Waxes | 0 | 3,015 | 168 | -88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 164 | 2,931 | 758 |
| Petroleum Coke | 0 | 86,046 | 0 | -1,352 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27,819 | 56,875 | 5,854 |
| Asphalt | 0 | 62,947 | 890 | -2,481 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 156 | 61,200 | 22,068 |
| Road Oil | 0 | 460 | 2 | -58 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 404 | 84 |
| Still Gas | 0 | 117,353 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 117,353 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous Products | 2,033 | 16,679 | 99 | -603 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 291 | 17,917 | 3,382 |
| Total | 2,171,961 | 2,823,609 | 1,044,222 | 89,741 | 23,184 | -758 | 2,714,958 | 168,081 | 3,268,920 | 1,393,907 |

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

2 Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1982
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

| Commodity | Supply | | | | | Disposition | | | |
|--|------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------------------|--|---|-----------------|---------|-------------------|
| | Field Production | Refinery Production | Imports | Stock Withdrawal(+) Addition(-) | Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹ | Crude Used Directly and Losses ² | Refinery Inputs | Exports | Products Supplied |
| Crude Oil (including lease condensate) | E 8,649 | 0 | 4,245 | -155 | 1 | -63 | 12,447 | 229 | 0 |
| Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs | 1,508 | 300 | 277 | -32 | 0 | 0 | 496 | 37 | 1,519 |
| Natural Gasoline and Isopentane | 181 | 0 | 42 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 201 | 0 | 31 |
| Unfractionated Stream | 40 | 0 | 0 | -39 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Plant Condensate | 31 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 0 | (s) |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane | 1,256 | 300 | 227 | -5 | 0 | 0 | 253 | 37 | 1,487 |
| Ethane | 256 | 4 | 56 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 3 | (s) | 327 |
| Propane | 443 | 270 | 43 | -11 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 21 | 718 |
| Butane | 221 | 25 | 45 | -18 | 0 | 0 | 144 | 17 | 112 |
| Butane-Propane Mixtures | 4 | 2 | 23 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 26 |
| Ethane-Propane Mixtures | 224 | 0 | 61 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 305 |
| Isobutane | 107 | -1 | 0 | -11 | 0 | 0 | 96 | 0 | -1 |
| Other Liquids | 58 | 0 | 171 | -45 | 0 | 0 | 618 | 0 | -434 |
| Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol | 58 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 58 | 0 | 0 |
| Unfinished Oils | 0 | 0 | 134 | -9 | 0 | 0 | 455 | 0 | -330 |
| Motor Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 37 | -37 | 0 | 0 | 108 | 0 | -108 |
| Aviation Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | -3 | 0 | 5 |
| Finished Petroleum Products | 13 | 13,806 | 1,070 | -788 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 475 | 13,686 |
| Finished Motor Gasoline | 1 | 6,787 | 200 | -165 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 6,799 |
| Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline | 1 | 3,211 | 126 | -89 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 3,225 |
| Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline | 0 | 3,572 | 74 | -75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,571 |
| Gasohol | 0 | 3 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Finished Aviation Gasoline | 3 | 27 | (s) | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 |
| Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 223 | 8 | -11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 221 |
| Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 740 | 7 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 765 |
| Kerosene | (s) | 86 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 95 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | (s) | 2,734 | 124 | -761 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 24 | 2,084 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 0 | 1,029 | 576 | 51 | 0 | 49 | 0 | 239 | 1,466 |
| Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use | 0 | 141 | 121 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 266 |
| Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use | 0 | 268 | 0 | -9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 244 |
| Special Naphthas | 2 | 65 | 11 | -5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 71 |
| Lubricants | 0 | 147 | 11 | -3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 137 |
| Waxes | 0 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 14 |
| Petroleum Coke | 0 | 431 | 0 | -13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 144 | 274 |
| Asphalt | 0 | 422 | 7 | 113 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 540 |
| Road Oil | 0 | 2 | 0 | -1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Still Gas | 0 | 612 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 612 |
| Miscellaneous Products | 8 | 79 | (s) | -17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 68 |
| Total | 10,228 | 14,105 | 5,763 | -1,021 | 1 | -3 | 13,562 | 741 | 14,771 |

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

² Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

(s) Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - July 1982
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

| Commodity | Supply | | | | | Disposition | | | |
|--|------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------------------|--|---|-----------------|---------|-------------------|
| | Field Production | Refinery Production | Imports | Stock Withdrawal(+) Addition(-) | Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹ | Crude Used Directly and Losses ² | Refinery Inputs | Exports | Products Supplied |
| Crude Oil (including lease condensate) | E 8,656 | 0 | 3,379 | -85 | 109 | -66 | 11,762 | 232 | 0 |
| Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs | 1,523 | 268 | 249 | 114 | 0 | 0 | 504 | 65 | 1,585 |
| Natural Gasoline and Isopentane | 205 | 0 | 12 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 176 | 0 | 49 |
| Unfractionated Stream | 6 | 0 | 0 | -5 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 1 |
| Plant Condensate | 34 | 0 | 6 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 39 | 0 | (s) |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane | 1,279 | 268 | 231 | 111 | 0 | 0 | 288 | 65 | 1,535 |
| Ethane | 275 | 5 | 55 | -2 | 0 | 0 | 6 | (s) | 327 |
| Propane | 465 | 249 | 58 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 32 | 793 |
| Butane | 219 | 11 | 54 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 161 | 33 | 114 |
| Butane-Propane Mixtures | 4 | 3 | 24 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 29 |
| Ethane-Propane Mixtures | 207 | 0 | 40 | 25 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 272 |
| Isobutane | 109 | (s) | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 113 | 0 | (s) |
| Other Liquids | 49 | 0 | 149 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 540 | 0 | -340 |
| Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol | 49 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 49 | 0 | 0 |
| Unfinished Oils | 0 | 0 | 118 | -30 | 0 | 0 | 301 | 0 | -213 |
| Motor Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 32 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 192 | 0 | -130 |
| Aviation Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | -1 | 0 | 3 |
| Finished Petroleum Products | 16 | 13,051 | 1,149 | 392 | 0 | 62 | 0 | 496 | 14,175 |
| Finished Motor Gasoline | 2 | 6,300 | 167 | 97 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 6,542 |
| Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline | 2 | 3,013 | 102 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 3,163 |
| Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline | (s) | 3,284 | 65 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,375 |
| Gasohol | 0 | 3 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Finished Aviation Gasoline | 2 | 22 | (s) | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 |
| Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 202 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 209 |
| Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel | (s) | 773 | 25 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 797 |
| Kerosene | (s) | 110 | 10 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 127 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | (s) | 2,544 | 90 | 205 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 69 | 2,780 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 0 | 1,119 | 767 | 90 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 218 | 1,809 |
| Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use | 0 | 158 | 55 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 211 |
| Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use | 0 | 276 | 0 | -2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 254 |
| Special Naphthas | 3 | 52 | 19 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 69 |
| Lubricants | 0 | 146 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 141 |
| Waxes | 0 | 14 | 1 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 14 |
| Petroleum Coke | 0 | 406 | 0 | -6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 131 | 268 |
| Asphalt | 0 | 297 | 4 | -12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 289 |
| Road Oil | 0 | 2 | (s) | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Still Gas | 0 | 554 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 554 |
| Miscellaneous Products | 10 | 79 | (s) | -3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 85 |
| Total | 10,245 | 13,319 | 4,926 | 423 | 109 | -4 | 12,806 | 793 | 15,419 |

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

² Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

(s) Less than 500 barrels per day.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 6. PAD District 1, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Commodity | Field Production | Refinery Production | Imports | Supply Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) | Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹ | Crude Used Directly and Losses ² | Net Receipts | Disposition | | | Ending Stocks |
|--|------------------|---------------------|---------------|---|--|---|---------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | | | | | | | | Refinery Inputs | Exports | Products Supplied | |
| Crude Oil (including lease condensate) | E 2,581 | 0 | 32,234 | 1,507 | 1,103 | 0 | 2,585 | 40,010 | (9) | 0 | 17,625 |
| Crude Oil | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs | 1,008 | 1,343 | 405 | -652 | 0 | 0 | 2,588 | 192 | 35 | 4,484 | 4,411 |
| Refined Petroleum Gases | 480 | 1,343 | 312 | -671 | 0 | 0 | 2,588 | 173 | 35 | 3,844 | 4,389 |
| Other Products ³ | 399 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (9) | 399 | 0 |
| Other Liquids | 129 | 0 | 92 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 221 | 22 |
| Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol | 206 | 0 | 2,534 | -1,191 | 0 | 0 | 279 | 2,865 | 0 | -1,037 | 22,822 |
| Unfinished Oils | 206 | 0 | 0 | -4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 202 | 0 | 0 | 23 |
| Motor Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 1,833 | -1,980 | 0 | 0 | 279 | 2,002 | 0 | -1,870 | 17,851 |
| Aviation Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 701 | 793 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 661 | 0 | 833 | 4,948 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finished Petroleum Products | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finished Motor Gasoline | 34 | 43,715 | 23,061 | -8,885 | 0 | 0 | 75,215 | 0 | 732 | 132,408 | 166,962 |
| Finished Lead Motor Gasoline | 34 | 20,308 | 4,068 | 2,039 | 0 | 0 | 45,277 | 0 | 164 | 71,562 | 58,215 |
| Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline | 34 | 8,536 | 2,415 | 659 | 0 | 0 | 19,855 | 0 | 164 | 31,335 | 28,867 |
| Gasohol | 0 | 11,772 | 1,653 | 1,381 | 0 | 0 | 25,422 | 0 | 0 | 40,228 | 29,341 |
| Finished Aviation Gasoline | 0 | 0 | 0 | -1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -1 | 7 |
| Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 11 | (9) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 185 | 0 | 0 | 197 | 426 |
| Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 594 | 250 | 192 | 0 | 0 | 542 | 0 | 0 | 1,578 | 530 |
| Kerosene | 0 | 1,412 | 0 | 930 | 0 | 0 | 6,457 | 0 | 0 | 8,799 | 7,962 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 0 | 22 | 148 | -120 | 0 | 0 | 257 | 0 | 1 | 306 | 3,845 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 0 | 9,010 | 3,417 | -13,170 | 0 | 0 | 17,657 | 0 | 105 | 16,810 | 57,395 |
| Naphtha and Other Oils for Petrochem. | 0 | 3,939 | 13,734 | 1,079 | 0 | 0 | 3,328 | 0 | 1 | 22,080 | 27,078 |
| Feedstock | 0 | 656 | 991 | 17 | 0 | 0 | -110 | 0 | 39 | 1,514 | 248 |
| Special Naphthas | 0 | 24 | 19 | 163 | 0 | 0 | 318 | 0 | 4 | 520 | 911 |
| Lubricants | 0 | 550 | 233 | -25 | 0 | 0 | 413 | 0 | 125 | 1,047 | 3,542 |
| Waxes | 0 | 95 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 102 | 156 |
| Petroleum Coke | 0 | 1,385 | 0 | -142 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 270 | 923 | 930 |
| Asphalt | 0 | 3,157 | 195 | 259 | 0 | 0 | 644 | 0 | 3 | 4,252 | 5,082 |
| Road Oil | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Still Gas | 0 | 1,941 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,941 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous Products | 0 | 661 | 1 | -116 | 0 | 0 | 247 | 0 | 16 | 778 | 622 |
| Total | 3,829 | 45,058 | 58,233 | -9,221 | 1,103 | 0 | 80,667 | 43,067 | 767 | 135,836 | 211,821 |

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

² Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

³ Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unrefined stream, and plant condensate.

(9) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 7. PAD District II Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Commodity | Supply | | | | | Crude Used Directly and Losses ² | Net Receipts | Disposition | | | Ending Stocks |
|--|------------------|---------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|--|---|--------------|-----------------|---------|-------------------|---------------|
| | Field Production | Refinery Production | Imports | Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) | Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹ | | | Refinery Inputs | Exports | Products Supplied | |
| Crude Oil (including lease condensate) | £ 29,262 | 0 | 22,867 | 911 | 39,990 | -23 | 1,840 | 93,898 | 949 | 0 | 74,128 |
| Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs | 8,379 | 2,410 | 5,310 | 1,738 | 0 | 0 | 2,939 | 4,955 | 7 | 15,814 | 34,700 |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gases | 6,441 | 2,391 | 3,589 | 691 | 0 | 0 | 1,756 | 2,799 | 7 | 12,062 | 29,758 |
| Ethane | 1,601 | 19 | 1,721 | 362 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,703 | 1,687 |
| Other Products ³ | 337 | 0 | 0 | 685 | 0 | 0 | 1,183 | 2,156 | 0 | 49 | 3,255 |
| Other Liquids | 409 | 0 | 530 | -545 | 0 | 0 | 927 | 2,235 | 0 | -914 | 31,644 |
| Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol | 409 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 416 | 0 | 0 | 105 |
| Unfinished Oils | 0 | 0 | 121 | 385 | 0 | 0 | 269 | 1,788 | 0 | -1,013 | 22,178 |
| Motor Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 408 | -943 | 0 | 0 | 558 | 25 | 0 | 98 | 9,261 |
| Aviation Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| Finished Petroleum Products | 14 | 102,442 | 664 | -11,339 | 0 | 0 | 21,561 | 0 | 554 | 112,789 | 126,673 |
| Finished Motor Gasoline | 0 | 56,941 | 62 | -5,071 | 0 | 0 | 14,248 | 0 | (5) | 66,179 | 53,343 |
| Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline | 0 | 28,771 | 59 | -3,142 | 0 | 0 | 7,356 | 0 | (5) | 33,044 | 28,901 |
| Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline | 0 | 28,143 | 2 | -1,925 | 0 | 0 | 6,892 | 0 | 0 | 33,112 | 24,417 |
| Gasohol | 0 | 27 | 0 | -4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 25 |
| Finished Aviation Gasoline | 0 | 181 | 0 | -25 | 0 | 0 | 174 | 0 | 0 | 330 | 591 |
| Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 980 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 1,083 | 1,185 |
| Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 3,591 | 0 | 407 | 0 | 0 | 758 | 0 | 0 | 4,756 | 7,740 |
| Kerosene | 0 | 386 | 0 | -11 | 0 | 0 | 216 | 0 | 0 | 591 | 2,502 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 1 | 22,072 | 100 | -8,489 | 0 | 0 | 6,012 | 0 | 0 | 19,695 | 42,575 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 0 | 3,399 | 303 | -58 | 0 | 0 | -710 | 0 | 0 | 2,934 | 5,712 |
| Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed | 0 | 1,887 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 62 | 1,834 | 328 |
| Special Naphthas | 0 | 473 | 127 | -11 | 0 | 0 | 149 | 0 | 1 | 737 | 603 |
| Lubricants | 0 | 824 | 49 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 291 | 0 | 13 | 1,199 | 2,118 |
| Waxes | 0 | 10 | 3 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (5) | 39 | 88 |
| Petroleum Coke | 0 | 3,355 | 0 | -178 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 431 | 2,746 | 1,100 |
| Asphalt | 0 | 3,950 | 19 | 2,036 | 0 | 0 | 277 | 0 | 45 | 6,237 | 8,547 |
| Road Oil | 0 | 26 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 46 |
| Still Gas | 0 | 4,162 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,162 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous Products | 14 | 205 | 2 | -56 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 0 | 1 | 228 | 195 |
| Total | 38,065 | 104,852 | 29,370 | -9,235 | 39,990 | -23 | 27,267 | 101,088 | 1,509 | 127,688 | 267,145 |

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item

2 Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

3 Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unrefined stream, and plant condensate.

(5) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 8. PAD District III Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Commodity | Field Production | Refinery Production | Imports | Supply | | Crude Used Directly and Losses ² | Net Receipts | Disposition | | Ending Stocks | |
|--|------------------|---------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|--|---|--------------|-----------------|---------|---------------|-------------------|
| | | | | Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) | Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹ | | | Refinery Inputs | Exports | | Products Supplied |
| Crude Oil (including lease condensate) E 130,516 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gases | 34,238 | 4,069 | 2,117 | -1,989 | 0 | -41 | 12,336 | 175,086 | 0 | 0 | 423,853 |
| Ethane | 22,722 | 3,983 | 802 | -559 | 0 | 0 | -5,263 | 8,746 | 945 | 23,481 | 84,043 |
| Other Products ³ | 5,946 | 86 | 0 | 90 | 0 | 0 | -4,404 | 3,741 | 945 | 17,858 | 69,223 |
| | 5,570 | 0 | 1,315 | -1,519 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 108 | (s) | 6,014 | 3,609 |
| Other Liquids | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol | 591 | 0 | 2,025 | -701 | 0 | 0 | -1,396 | 11,471 | 0 | -10,952 | 69,008 |
| Unfinished Oils | 591 | 0 | 0 | -7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 584 | 0 | 0 | 93 |
| Motor Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 2,025 | -205 | 0 | 0 | -738 | 8,488 | 0 | -7,406 | 49,980 |
| Aviation Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 0 | -469 | 0 | 0 | -658 | 2,559 | 0 | -3,686 | 18,693 |
| | 0 | 0 | 0 | -20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -160 | 0 | 140 | 242 |
| Finished Petroleum Products | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finished Motor Gasoline | 346 | 198,263 | 6,248 | -2,402 | 0 | 1 | -101,377 | 0 | 9,193 | 91,885 | 133,077 |
| Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline | 0 | 94,340 | (s) | -600 | 0 | 0 | -61,847 | 0 | 553 | 31,340 | 47,350 |
| Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline | 0 | 42,316 | (s) | 1,085 | 0 | 0 | -28,247 | 0 | 553 | 14,601 | 22,658 |
| Gasohol | 0 | 52,023 | 0 | -1,685 | 0 | 0 | -33,600 | 0 | 0 | 16,738 | 24,692 |
| Finished Aviation Gasoline | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel | 80 | 322 | 0 | -35 | 0 | 0 | -384 | 0 | 0 | -17 | 774 |
| Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 3,055 | 0 | -440 | 0 | 0 | -776 | 0 | 0 | 1,839 | 2,945 |
| Kerosene | 0 | 10,755 | 0 | -444 | 0 | 0 | -8,136 | 0 | 0 | 2,175 | 10,864 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 4 | 2,079 | 0 | 259 | 0 | 0 | -473 | 0 | 0 | 1,863 | 2,510 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 1 | 39,837 | 10 | -1,577 | 0 | 1 | -23,932 | 0 | 254 | 13,987 | 34,165 |
| Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed | 0 | 15,445 | 3,463 | 705 | 0 | 0 | -3,482 | 0 | 5,844 | 10,287 | 16,399 |
| Special Naphthas | 0 | 9,719 | 2,699 | -82 | 0 | 0 | 101 | 0 | 349 | 12,088 | 3,126 |
| Lubricants | 51 | 1,380 | 9 | -303 | 0 | 0 | -467 | 0 | 48 | 622 | 1,746 |
| Waxes | 0 | 2,694 | 46 | -87 | 0 | 0 | -748 | 0 | 339 | 1,566 | 6,312 |
| Petroleum Coke | 0 | 228 | 20 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 228 | 462 |
| Asphalt | 0 | 4,927 | 0 | 138 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,743 | 3,322 | 748 |
| Road Oil | 0 | 3,478 | 0 | 375 | 0 | 0 | -921 | 0 | 1 | 2,931 | 3,473 |
| Still Gas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Miscellaneous Products | 0 | 8,725 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 209 | 1,279 | 1 | -222 | 0 | 0 | -312 | 0 | 33 | 922 | 2,202 |
| Total | 165,690 | 202,332 | 78,593 | -11,641 | -29,378 | -40 | -95,700 | 195,303 | 10,139 | 104,415 | 709,981 |

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

2 Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

² Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

³ Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractonated stream, and plant condensate.

(s) Less than 500 barrels

E Estimated

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 9. PAD District IV Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Commodity | Field Production | Refinery Production | Imports | Supply | | | Crude Used Directly and Losses ² | Net Receipts | Disposition | | | Ending Stocks |
|---|------------------|---------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|--|--|---|--------------|-----------------|---------|-------------------|---------------|
| | | | | Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) | Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹ | | | | Refinery Inputs | Exports | Products Supplied | |
| Crude Oil (including lease condensate) | E 18,465 | 0 | 1,415 | 1,257 | -7,287 | | -6 | 0 | 13,844 | 0 | 0 | 13,718 |
| Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs | 2,078 | 74 | 401 | 49 | 0 | | 0 | -264 | 493 | 0 | 1,845 | 1,155 |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gases | 702 | 70 | 267 | 47 | 0 | | 0 | 60 | 309 | 0 | 836 | 902 |
| Ethane | 5 | 4 | 0 | (s) | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | (s) |
| Other Products ³ | 1,371 | 0 | 135 | 2 | 0 | | 0 | -324 | 184 | 0 | 1,000 | 253 |
| Other Liquids | 71 | 0 | 0 | 544 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 139 | 0 | 476 | 4,479 |
| Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol | 71 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 71 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unfinished Oils | 0 | 0 | 0 | 237 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | -203 | 0 | 440 | 2,919 |
| Motor Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 0 | 307 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 271 | 0 | 36 | 1,560 |
| Aviation Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finished Petroleum Products | 12 | 14,538 | 1 | 450 | 0 | | 6 | 248 | 0 | 2 | 15,253 | 12,337 |
| Finished Motor Gasoline | 0 | 7,742 | 0 | 391 | 0 | | 0 | 178 | 0 | 0 | 8,311 | 4,282 |
| Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline | 0 | 4,934 | 0 | 328 | 0 | | 0 | 166 | 0 | 0 | 5,428 | 2,727 |
| Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline | 0 | 2,808 | 0 | 63 | 0 | | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 2,883 | 1,553 |
| Gasohol | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Finished Aviation Gasoline | 0 | 40 | 0 | -7 | 0 | | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 58 | 32 |
| Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 387 | 0 | -1 | 0 | | 0 | -102 | 0 | 0 | 284 | 338 |
| Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 557 | 0 | -116 | 0 | | 0 | 585 | 0 | 0 | 1,026 | 739 |
| Kerosene | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 41 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 0 | 3,898 | (s) | -377 | 0 | | 0 | -438 | 0 | 0 | 3,083 | 3,389 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 0 | 312 | 0 | -2 | 0 | | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 316 | 485 |
| Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Special Naphthas | 0 | 7 | (s) | -3 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 7 |
| Lubricants | 0 | 29 | 1 | -6 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 23 | 64 |
| Waxes | 0 | 6 | 0 | -3 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 |
| Petroleum Coke | 0 | 273 | 0 | 6 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 279 | 492 |
| Asphalt | 0 | 699 | 0 | 563 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 1,261 | 2,438 |
| Road Oil | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| Still Gas | 0 | 553 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 553 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous Products | 12 | 24 | 0 | (s) | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 2 |
| Total | 20,626 | 14,512 | 1,817 | 2,300 | -7,287 | | 0 | -16 | 14,476 | 2 | 17,574 | 31,689 |

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

2 Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

3 Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 10. PAD District V Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Commodity | Supply | | | | | Disposition | | | | | |
|--|------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|--------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | Field Production | Refinery Production | Imports | Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) | Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹ | Crude Used Directly and Losses ² | Net Receipts | Refinery Inputs | Exports | Products Supplied | Ending Stocks |
| Crude Oil (including lease condensate) | E 87,293 | 0 | 6,869 | -1,942 | -4,394 | -1,894 | -16,761 | 63,015 | 6,156 | 0 | 82,396 |
| Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs | 1,046 | 1,400 | 351 | -134 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,005 | 166 | 1,492 | 1,633 |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gases | 630 | 1,388 | 351 | -121 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 711 | 166 | 1,371 | 1,530 |
| Ethane | 0 | 12 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 1 |
| Other Products ³ | 416 | 0 | 0 | -16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 294 | 0 | 106 | 102 |
| Other Liquids | 522 | 0 | 221 | 494 | 0 | 0 | 190 | 2,456 | 0 | -1,029 | 33,581 |
| Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol | 522 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 523 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Unfinished Oils | 0 | 0 | 175 | 1,286 | 0 | 0 | 190 | 2,037 | 0 | -386 | 24,862 |
| Motor Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 47 | -848 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -159 | 0 | -642 | 8,621 |
| Aviation Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 88 |
| Finished Petroleum Products | 0 | 69,016 | 3,193 | -2,262 | 0 | 1,856 | 4,353 | 0 | 4,232 | 71,924 | 55,662 |
| Finished Motor Gasoline | 0 | 31,054 | 2,075 | -1,866 | 0 | 0 | 2,144 | 0 | 41 | 33,366 | 19,755 |
| Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline | 0 | 14,991 | 1,431 | -1,698 | 0 | 0 | 870 | 0 | 41 | 15,552 | 9,992 |
| Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline | 0 | 15,990 | 645 | -171 | 0 | 0 | 1,274 | 0 | 0 | 17,738 | 9,758 |
| Gasohol | 0 | 73 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 76 | 5 |
| Finished Aviation Gasoline | 0 | 282 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 342 | 558 |
| Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 1,912 | 0 | -110 | 0 | 0 | 264 | 0 | 0 | 2,066 | 1,418 |
| Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 6,634 | 225 | -198 | 0 | 0 | 336 | 0 | 32 | 6,965 | 6,090 |
| Kerosene | 0 | 161 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (⁵) | 177 | 189 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 0 | 9,937 | 310 | 113 | 0 | 354 | 701 | 0 | 380 | 11,035 | 10,626 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 0 | 8,812 | 343 | -138 | 0 | 1,502 | 864 | 0 | 1,562 | 9,289 | 9,289 |
| Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed | 0 | 426 | 63 | -14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 124 | 351 | 382 |
| Special Naphthas | 0 | 139 | 174 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 319 | 339 |
| Lubricants | 0 | 459 | (⁵) | -32 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 51 | 420 | 1,462 |
| Waxes | 0 | 52 | 4 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 64 | 47 |
| Petroleum Coke | 0 | 3,471 | 0 | -222 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,032 | 1,217 | 2,584 |
| Asphalt | 0 | 1,785 | 0 | 283 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2,067 | 2,528 |
| Road Oil | 0 | 21 | 0 | -32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -11 | 33 |
| Still Gas | 0 | 3,578 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,578 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous Products | 0 | 293 | 0 | -143 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 147 | 362 |
| Total | 88,861 | 70,416 | 10,635 | -3,844 | -4,394 | -38 | -12,218 | 66,476 | 10,555 | 72,388 | 173,272 |

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.² Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.³ Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.⁽⁵⁾ Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 11. Production of Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate) by PAD District and State, for the Most Current Month,¹ May 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| PAD District and State | Production | |
|--|-----------------|---------------|
| | Total | Daily Average |
| PAD District I | | |
| Florida | 2,204 | 71 |
| New York | E 67 | 2 |
| Pennsylvania | E 207 | 7 |
| Virginia | 0 | 0 |
| West Virginia | E 198 | 6 |
| Total | E 2,676 | 86 |
| PAD District II | | |
| Illinois | 2,221 | 72 |
| Indiana | E 580 | 19 |
| Kansas | 5,935 | 191 |
| Kentucky | E 547 | 18 |
| Michigan | 2,516 | 81 |
| Missouri | E 7 | (s) |
| Nebraska | 594 | 19 |
| North Dakota | 3,934 | 127 |
| Ohio | E 1,154 | 37 |
| Oklahoma | 14,153 | 457 |
| South Dakota | 99 | 3 |
| Tennessee | 108 | 3 |
| Total | E 31,848 | 1,027 |
| PAD District III | | |
| Alabama | 1,768 | 57 |
| Arkansas | E 1,576 | 51 |
| Louisiana | | |
| Gulf Coast | 35,879 | 1,157 |
| Rest Of State | 2,973 | 96 |
| Total Louisiana | 38,852 | 1,253 |
| Mississippi | 2,952 | 95 |
| New Mexico | | |
| Northwestern | 514 | 17 |
| Southeastern | 5,472 | 177 |
| Total New Mexico | 5,986 | 193 |
| Texas | | |
| TRRC District 01 | 2,264 | 73 |
| TRRC District 02 | 3,463 | 112 |
| TRRC District 03 | 11,653 | 376 |
| TRRC District 04 | 2,438 | 79 |
| TRRC District 05 | 670 | 22 |
| TRRC District 06, excluding East Texas | 3,567 | 115 |
| TRRC District 07B | 2,743 | 88 |
| TRRC District 07C | 2,817 | 91 |
| TRRC District 08 | 19,606 | 632 |
| TRRC District 08A | 20,349 | 656 |
| TRRC District 09 | 3,153 | 102 |
| TRRC District 10 | 1,798 | 58 |
| East Texas | 4,504 | 145 |
| Total Texas | 79,025 | 2,549 |
| Total | 130,159 | 4,199 |

—Continued

| PAD District and State | Production | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| | Total | Daily Average |
| PAD District IV | | |
| Colorado | 2,811 | 91 |
| Montana | 2,597 | 84 |
| Utah | E 1,949 | 63 |
| Wyoming | E 11,089 | 358 |
| Total | E 18,446 | 595 |
| PAD District V | | |
| Alaska | | |
| South Alaska | 2,302 | 74 |
| North Slope | 50,621 | 1,633 |
| Total Alaska | 52,923 | 1,707 |
| Arizona | 28 | 1 |
| California | | |
| Central Coastal | 6,395 | 206 |
| East Central | 20,578 | 684 |
| North | 17 | 1 |
| South | 6,947 | 224 |
| Total California | 33,937 | 1,095 |
| Nevada | 47 | 2 |
| Total | 86,935 | 2,804 |
| United States Total | E 270,064 | 8,712 |

¹ Includes offshore production.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

E Estimated.

**Table 12. Offshore Production of Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate) By State, for the Most Current Month,¹ May 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)**

| State | Offshore Production | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| | Total | Daily Average |
| Alaska ² | 2,038 | 66 |
| California | 2,298 | 74 |
| Federal State | 3,418 | 110 |
| California, Total | 5,716 | 184 |
| Louisiana | 22,693 | 732 |
| Federal State | 2,092 | 67 |
| Louisiana, Total | 24,785 | 800 |
| Texas | 1,518 | 49 |
| Federal State | 127 | 4 |
| Texas, Total | 1,645 | 53 |
| United States Total | 34,184 | 1,103 |

¹ These production data are included in Table 11.

² All offshore production within State boundaries.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

**Table 13. Production of Lease Condensate by State, for the Most Current Month,¹ May 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)**

| State | Lease Condensate Production | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| | Total | Daily Average |
| Alabama | 711 | 23 |
| California | 12 | (s) |
| Louisiana | 5,771 | 186 |
| Mississippi | 161 | 5 |
| New Mexico | 371 | 12 |
| Oklahoma | 961 | 31 |
| Texas | 3,678 | 119 |
| Total | 11,665 | 376 |

¹ These production data are included in Table 11. Small amounts of lease condensate are known to be produced in states other than those listed, however, statistics on this production are not available.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 14. Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District¹ July 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Commodity | PAD District I | | | PAD District II | | | | | PAD District III | | | | PAD District IV | | | United States | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|--------|------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| | East Coast | Appalachian #1 | Total | Appalachian #2 | Ind., Ill., Ky. | Minn., Wisc., Dak. | Okl., Kans., Mo. | Total | Texas Inland | Texas Gulf Coast | La. Gulf Coast | No. La. Ark. | New Mexico | Total | Dist. IV Rocky Mts. | | Dist. V West Coast |
| Natural Gas Plant Liquids | 637 | 371 | 1,008 | 0 | 2,080 | 387 | 5,912 | 8,379 | 18,329 | 2,806 | 8,909 | 813 | 3,382 | 34,238 | 2,078 | 1,046 | 46,749 |
| Isopentane | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 204 | 204 | 406 | 118 | 117 | 0 | 0 | 641 | 2 | 0 | 846 |
| Natural Gasoline | 92 | 37 | 128 | 0 | 69 | 94 | 1,178 | 1,340 | 2,212 | -1,610 | 1,466 | 134 | 269 | 2,470 | 374 | 457 | 4,769 |
| Unfractionated Stream | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1,014 | 63 | -2,362 | -1,285 | 7,504 | -8,964 | 540 | 188 | 2,306 | 1,573 | 985 | -40 | 1,233 |
| Plant Condensate | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 27 | 79 | 251 | 675 | 39 | -81 | 1 | 885 | 10 | 0 | 974 |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane | 545 | 334 | 879 | 0 | 946 | 231 | 6,866 | 8,043 | 7,956 | 12,587 | 6,746 | 573 | 806 | 28,668 | 707 | 630 | 38,926 |
| Ethane | 221 | 179 | 399 | 0 | 430 | 0 | 1,171 | 1,601 | 1,244 | 2,439 | 2,156 | 33 | 74 | 5,946 | 5 | 0 | 7,951 |
| Propane | 188 | 105 | 294 | 0 | 395 | 142 | 2,590 | 3,127 | 2,849 | 3,944 | 2,207 | 148 | 349 | 9,498 | 454 | 352 | 13,724 |
| Butane | 114 | 33 | 146 | 0 | 76 | 77 | 1,097 | 1,251 | 1,443 | 2,314 | 854 | 215 | 150 | 4,976 | 239 | 227 | 6,839 |
| Butane-Propane Mixtures | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 26 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 103 | 3 | 28 | 134 |
| Ethane-Propane Mixtures | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,581 | 1,581 | 1,753 | 2,718 | 722 | 10 | 166 | 5,369 | 0 | 0 | 6,950 |
| Isobutane | 22 | 17 | 40 | 0 | 45 | 12 | 425 | 483 | 603 | 1,146 | 807 | 155 | 66 | 2,776 | 6 | 23 | 3,328 |
| Finished Motor Gasoline | 34 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 |
| Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline | 34 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 |
| Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gasohol | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finished Aviation Gasoline | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 80 |
| Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kerosene | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Special Naphthas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Miscellaneous Products | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 51 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 51 | 0 | 0 | 51 |
| Total Production | 671 | 371 | 1,042 | 0 | 2,082 | 387 | 5,924 | 8,394 | 18,659 | 2,809 | 8,911 | 817 | 3,387 | 34,583 | 2,090 | 1,046 | 47,156 |

¹ Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to fractionating facilities.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 15. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, July 1982
(Thousands of Barrels, Except Where Noted)

| Commodity | PAD District I | | | PAD District II | | | | | PAD District III | | | | PAD District IV | | United States | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|--------|-----------------|------------|-------------|-------------------|---------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------|-----------------|---------|---------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | East Coast | Appalachian #1 | Total | Appalachian #2 | Ind., Ill. | Wisc., Dak. | Minn., Kans., Mo. | Total | Texas Inland | Texas Gulf Coast | La. Gulf Coast | No. Ark. | New Mexico | Total | | PAD Rocky Mts. | Dist. V West Coast |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crude Oil (including lease condensate) | 37,410 | 2,600 | 40,010 | 1,744 | 58,621 | 8,521 | 25,012 | 93,898 | 14,889 | 87,820 | 64,162 | 5,494 | 2,721 | 175,086 | 13,844 | 63,015 | 385,853 |
| Natural Gas Plant Liquids | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unfractionated Stream | 19 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 631 | 389 | 996 | 2,016 | 1,043 | 2,223 | 251 | 100 | 205 | 3,822 | 91 | 294 | 6,242 |
| Plant Condensate | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LPG and Ethane | 170 | 3 | 173 | 117 | 1,639 | 272 | 771 | 2,799 | 529 | 1,296 | 1,869 | 124 | 31 | 3,849 | 309 | 711 | 1,308 |
| Ethane | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 63 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 108 | 0 | 0 | 7,841 |
| Propane | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 125 | 0 | 0 | 125 | 0 | 0 | 108 |
| Normal Butane | 10 | 0 | 10 | 37 | 688 | 124 | 178 | 1,027 | 89 | 821 | 1,425 | 21 | 0 | 2,356 | 12 | 0 | 183 |
| Other Butanes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 114 | 67 | 213 | 86 | 52 | 148 | 0 | 0 | 284 | 50 | 130 | 3,573 |
| Butane-Propane Mixtures | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 72 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 91 | 6 | 0 | 885 |
| Ethane-Propane Mixtures | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 101 |
| Isobutane | 160 | 3 | 163 | 80 | 869 | 34 | 526 | 1,509 | 354 | 288 | 109 | 103 | 31 | 885 | 56 | 378 | 2,991 |
| Other Liquids | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Hydrocarbons | 141 | 1 | 142 | 0 | 416 | 0 | 0 | 416 | 5 | 330 | 249 | 0 | 0 | 584 | 71 | 517 | 1,730 |
| Alcohol | 0 | 60 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 66 |
| Unfinished Oil (net) | 1,993 | 9 | 2,002 | 34 | 1,355 | -58 | 457 | 1,788 | 600 | 6,417 | 1,288 | 115 | 68 | 8,488 | -203 | 2,037 | 14,112 |
| Motor Gasoline Blending | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Components (net) | 562 | 99 | 661 | -23 | 527 | -17 | -462 | 25 | -725 | 796 | 2,572 | 17 | -101 | 2,559 | 271 | -159 | 3,357 |
| Aviation Gasoline Blending | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Components (net) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 6 | -136 | -24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -160 | 0 | 55 | -99 |
| Total Input to Refineries | 40,295 | 2,772 | 43,067 | 1,872 | 63,311 | 9,107 | 26,798 | 101,088 | 16,260 | 99,598 | 70,391 | 6,130 | 2,924 | 195,303 | 14,476 | 66,476 | 420,410 |
| Crude Oil Distillation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross Input (daily average) | 1,267 | 87 | 1,354 | 61 | 1,960 | 293 | 817 | 3,130 | 507 | 2,881 | 2,172 | 190 | 95 | 5,844 | 453 | 2,114 | 12,896 |
| Operable Capacity (daily average) | 1,633 | 162 | 1,796 | 66 | 2,362 | 295 | 965 | 3,688 | 628 | 4,118 | 2,756 | 284 | 120 | 7,907 | 608 | 3,148 | 17,146 |
| Operating Ratio (percent) ¹ | 77.6 | 53.8 | 75.4 | 92.6 | 83.0 | 99.3 | 84.6 | 84.9 | 80.7 | 70.0 | 78.8 | 66.7 | 79.2 | 73.9 | 74.6 | 67.1 | 75.2 |
| Crude Oil Qualities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent) | 1.20 | 23 | 1.13 | 94 | .91 | 1.54 | 54 | 87 | .64 | .86 | .89 | 1.41 | 24 | .86 | 81 | 1.00 | .91 |
| API Gravity, Weighted Average | 32.56 | 40.82 | 33.09 | 35.30 | 34.64 | 31.31 | 37.41 | 35.09 | 37.90 | 34.25 | 33.56 | 32.53 | 40.03 | 34.33 | 36.08 | 25.83 | 33.02 |
| 1 Represents gross input divided by operable capacity. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

¹ Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 16. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, July 1962
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Commodity | PAD District I | | | PAD District II | | | | | PAD District III | | | | PAD District IV | | United States | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------|------------------|------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------|
| | East Coast | Appalachian #1 | Total | Appalachian #2 | Ind., Ill., Ky. | Minn., Wisc., Dak. | Okla., Kans., Mo. | Total | Texas | | La. Gulf Coast | No. La., Ark. | New Mexico | Total | Rocky Mt. | Dist. V | |
| | | | | | | | | | Inland | Gulf Coast | | | | | | West | Coast |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane | 1,329 | 14 | 1,343 | 33 | 1,665 | 188 | 524 | 2,410 | 224 | 2,440 | 1,250 | 75 | 80 | 4,069 | 74 | 1,400 | 9,296 |
| For Petrochemical Feedstock Use | 346 | 0 | 346 | 0 | 186 | 1 | 45 | 232 | 12 | 1,293 | 216 | 6 | 0 | 1,527 | -8 | 219 | 2,316 |
| For Other Uses | 983 | 14 | 997 | 33 | 1,479 | 187 | 479 | 2,178 | 212 | 1,147 | 1,034 | 69 | 80 | 2,542 | 82 | 1,181 | 6,980 |
| Ethane | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 78 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 86 | 4 | 12 | 121 |
| For Petrochemical Feedstock Use | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 78 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 86 | 0 | 0 | 86 |
| For Other Uses | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 12 | 35 |
| Propane | 1,058 | 14 | 1,072 | 33 | 1,629 | 185 | 602 | 2,449 | 209 | 2,215 | 1,242 | 60 | 53 | 3,779 | 161 | 903 | 8,364 |
| For Petrochemical Feedstock Use | 308 | 0 | 308 | 0 | 186 | 0 | 45 | 231 | 0 | 876 | 105 | 0 | 0 | 981 | 1 | 176 | 1,697 |
| For Other Uses | 750 | 14 | 764 | 33 | 1,443 | 185 | 557 | 2,218 | 209 | 1,339 | 1,137 | 60 | 53 | 2,798 | 160 | 727 | 6,667 |
| Butane | 247 | 0 | 247 | 0 | 17 | 3 | -78 | -58 | 3 | 121 | 70 | 13 | 21 | 228 | -68 | 424 | 773 |
| For Petrochemical Feedstock Use | 38 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 361 | 85 | 6 | 0 | 452 | 0 | 43 | 534 |
| For Other Uses | 209 | 0 | 209 | 0 | 17 | 2 | -78 | -59 | 3 | -240 | -15 | 7 | 21 | -224 | -68 | 381 | 239 |
| Butane-Propane Mixtures | 24 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 48 | -70 | 2 | 6 | -14 | -14 | 61 | 57 |
| For Petrochemical Feedstock Use | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| For Other Uses | 24 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 48 | -88 | 2 | 6 | -32 | -14 | 61 | 39 |
| Isobutane for Petro. Feed. Use | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | -22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -10 | -9 | 0 | -19 |
| Finished Motor Gasoline | 19,321 | 987 | 20,308 | 1,023 | 35,698 | 5,103 | 15,117 | 56,941 | 8,176 | 47,766 | 35,050 | 2,007 | 1,341 | 94,340 | 7,742 | 31,054 | 210,385 |
| Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline | 8,044 | 492 | 8,536 | 517 | 16,396 | 2,955 | 8,903 | 28,771 | 3,917 | 19,021 | 17,280 | 1,330 | 768 | 42,316 | 4,934 | 14,991 | 99,548 |
| Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline | 11,277 | 495 | 11,772 | 506 | 19,279 | 2,148 | 6,210 | 28,143 | 4,258 | 28,745 | 17,770 | 677 | 573 | 52,023 | 2,808 | 15,990 | 110,736 |
| Gasohol | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 4 | 27 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 73 | 101 |
| Finished Aviation Gasoline | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 121 | 0 | 60 | 181 | 3 | 247 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 322 | 40 | 282 | 836 |
| Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel | 483 | 111 | 594 | 20 | 418 | 66 | 476 | 980 | 749 | 1,335 | 424 | 232 | 315 | 3,055 | 387 | 1,912 | 6,928 |
| Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel | 1,408 | 4 | 1,412 | 48 | 2,844 | 170 | 529 | 3,591 | 715 | 3,426 | 6,569 | 14 | 31 | 10,755 | 557 | 6,634 | 22,949 |
| Kerosene | 43 | -21 | 22 | 0 | 382 | 37 | -33 | 386 | 63 | 949 | 1,069 | 4 | -6 | 2,079 | 5 | 161 | 2,653 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 8,310 | 700 | 9,010 | 469 | 12,469 | 1,943 | 7,191 | 22,072 | 3,608 | 21,871 | 11,836 | 1,601 | 921 | 39,837 | 3,898 | 9,937 | 84,754 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil Less No. 4 | 8,310 | 696 | 9,006 | 469 | 12,449 | 1,943 | 7,191 | 22,052 | 3,596 | 21,689 | 12,191 | 1,529 | 724 | 39,729 | 3,866 | 9,833 | 84,486 |
| No. 4 Fuel Oil | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 12 | 182 | -355 | 72 | 197 | 108 | 32 | 104 | 268 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 3,726 | 213 | 3,939 | 74 | 2,249 | 482 | 614 | 3,399 | 669 | 7,004 | 7,150 | 500 | 122 | 15,445 | 312 | 8,812 | 31,907 |
| Naphtha < 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use | 482 | 0 | 482 | 0 | 91 | 0 | 97 | 188 | 456 | 3,162 | -153 | 1 | 0 | 3,466 | 2 | 241 | 4,379 |
| Other Oils > 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use | 173 | 1 | 174 | 0 | 1,698 | 0 | 1 | 1,699 | 291 | 3,260 | 2,648 | 54 | 0 | 6,253 | 0 | 185 | 8,311 |
| Special Naphthas | 6 | 18 | 24 | 0 | 272 | 0 | 201 | 473 | 129 | 988 | 19 | 244 | 0 | 1,380 | 7 | 139 | 2,023 |
| Lubricants | 166 | 384 | 550 | 0 | 513 | 0 | 311 | 824 | 19 | 1,808 | 652 | 215 | 0 | 2,694 | 29 | 459 | 4,556 |
| Bright Stock | 9 | 130 | 139 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 2 | 22 | 0 | 100 | 83 | 0 | 0 | 183 | 3 | 30 | 377 |
| Neutral | 58 | 215 | 273 | 0 | 397 | 0 | 240 | 637 | 0 | 673 | 493 | 82 | 0 | 1,248 | 28 | 299 | 2,485 |
| Other Grades | 99 | 39 | 138 | 0 | 96 | 0 | 69 | 165 | 19 | 1,035 | 76 | 133 | 0 | 1,263 | -2 | 130 | 1,694 |
| Wax | 13 | 82 | 95 | 0 | -15 | 0 | 25 | 10 | 7 | 141 | 46 | 34 | 0 | 228 | 6 | 52 | 391 |
| Microcrystalline | 0 | 27 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 17 | 7 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 104 | 104 |
| Crystalline-Fully Refined | 5 | 12 | 17 | 0 | -16 | 0 | 4 | -12 | 0 | 69 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 115 | 6 | 35 | 161 |
| Crystalline-Other | 8 | 43 | 51 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 53 | 0 | 17 | 126 |
| Petroleum Coke | 1,333 | 2 | 1,335 | 30 | 2,022 | 345 | 958 | 3,355 | 315 | 2,794 | 1,683 | 125 | 10 | 4,927 | 273 | 3,471 | 13,361 |
| Marketable | 562 | 0 | 562 | 0 | 1,165 | 219 | 567 | 1,951 | 67 | 1,295 | 976 | 102 | 0 | 2,440 | 129 | 2,593 | 7,675 |
| Catalyst | 771 | 2 | 773 | 30 | 857 | 126 | 391 | 1,404 | 248 | 1,499 | 707 | 23 | 10 | 2,487 | 144 | 878 | 5,686 |
| Asphalt | 3,115 | 42 | 3,157 | 155 | 2,488 | 646 | 661 | 3,950 | 591 | 689 | 1,278 | 826 | 94 | 3,478 | 699 | 1,785 | 13,069 |
| Road Oil | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 6 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 21 | 51 |
| Still Gas | 1,816 | 125 | 1,941 | 78 | 2,669 | 274 | 1,141 | 4,162 | 436 | 5,212 | 2,820 | 201 | 56 | 8,725 | 553 | 3,578 | 18,959 |
| For Petrochemical Feedstock Use | 42 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 308 | 113 | 0 | 0 | 426 | 25 | 51 | 545 |
| For Other Uses | 1,774 | 125 | 1,899 | 78 | 2,668 | 274 | 1,141 | 4,161 | 431 | 4,904 | 2,707 | 201 | 56 | 8,299 | 528 | 3,527 | 18,414 |
| Miscellaneous Products | 617 | 44 | 661 | 3 | 127 | 22 | 53 | 205 | 106 | 795 | 332 | 46 | 0 | 1,279 | 24 | 293 | 2,462 |
| Total Output | 42,352 | 2,706 | 45,058 | 1,933 | 65,731 | 9,256 | 27,932 | 104,852 | 16,557 | 103,887 | 72,745 | 6,179 | 2,964 | 202,332 | 14,612 | 70,416 | 437,270 |
| Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) | -2,057 | 66 | -1,991 | -61 | -2,420 | -149 | -1,134 | -3,764 | -297 | -4,289 | -2,354 | -49 | -40 | -7,029 | -136 | -3,940 | -16,860 |

1 Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output.
Notes: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
See Explanatory Notes on negative product yield.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 18. Refinery Receipts of Crude Oil by PAD District, July 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Method | PAD District I | | | PAD District II | | | | PAD District III | | | | PAD District IV | | PAD District V | | United States |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------|-----------|----------------|--------|---------------|
| | East Coast | Appalachian #1 | Total | Appalachian #2 | Ind., Ill., Ky. | Minn., Daks. | Okla., Kans., Mo. | Texas Inland | Texas Gulf Coast | La., Ark. | No. La., Ark. | Total | Rocky Mt. | West Coast | Coast | |
| Pipeline | 0 | 1,845 | 1,845 | 1,333 | 37,789 | 4,006 | 23,124 | 66,252 | 12,937 | 47,904 | 29,775 | 3,578 | 2,143 | 96,337 | 11,644 | 203,740 |
| Domestic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18,193 | 4,332 | 801 | 23,706 | 1,014 | 14,089 | 3,524 | 716 | 0 | 19,343 | 1,294 | 45,080 |
| Foreign | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tanker | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Domestic | 4,601 | 0 | 4,601 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,898 | 4,842 | 0 | 0 | 9,740 | 0 | 44,097 |
| Foreign | 25,910 | 0 | 25,910 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15,686 | 22,320 | 0 | 0 | 38,006 | 0 | 70,200 |
| Barge | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Domestic | 0 | 29 | 29 | 0 | 1,030 | 0 | 0 | 1,030 | 19 | 4,856 | 4,987 | 77 | 0 | 9,939 | 0 | 11,261 |
| Foreign | 5,576 | 0 | 5,576 | 0 | 1,153 | 0 | 0 | 1,153 | 0 | 142 | 585 | 374 | 0 | 1,101 | 0 | 7,830 |
| Tank Cars | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Domestic | 81 | 264 | 345 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Foreign | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Trucks | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Domestic | 0 | 326 | 326 | 111 | 434 | 15 | 929 | 1,489 | 825 | 216 | 436 | 958 | 466 | 2,901 | 966 | 7,266 |
| Foreign | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 193 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 193 | 1 | 194 |
| Total | 4,682 | 2,464 | 7,146 | 1,444 | 39,253 | 4,021 | 24,053 | 68,771 | 13,781 | 57,874 | 40,040 | 4,633 | 2,609 | 118,937 | 12,610 | 266,729 |
| Domestic | 31,486 | 0 | 31,486 | 380 | 19,346 | 4,332 | 801 | 24,859 | 1,207 | 29,917 | 26,429 | 1,090 | 0 | 58,643 | 1,295 | 123,304 |
| Foreign | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 19. Fuels Consumed at Refineries by PAD District, July 1982
(Thousands of Barrels, Except Where Noted)

| Commodity | PAD District I | | | PAD District II | | | | PAD District III | | | | PAD District IV | | PAD District V | | United States |
|--|----------------|----------------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------|-----------|----------------|-------|---------------|
| | East Coast | Appalachian #1 | Total | Appalachian #2 | Ind., Ill., Ky. | Minn., Wisc., Daks. | Okla., Kans., Mo. | Texas Inland | Texas Gulf Coast | La., Ark. | No. La., Ark. | Total | Rocky Mt. | West Coast | Coast | |
| Crude Oil (including lease condensate) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gases ¹ | 42 | 6 | 48 | 0 | 123 | 0 | 23 | 169 | 2 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,006 |
| Unfinished Oils | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 43 | 21 | 64 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 16 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 105 | 1,544 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 572 | 48 | 620 | 10 | 346 | 29 | 23 | 408 | 6 | 113 | 62 | 0 | 0 | 193 | 67 | 58 |
| Marketable Petroleum Coke | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Catalyst Petroleum Coke | 771 | 18 | 789 | 30 | 836 | 76 | 324 | 1,266 | 248 | 1,500 | 706 | 23 | 10 | 2,487 | 144 | 5,566 |
| Still Gas | 1,490 | 126 | 1,616 | 78 | 2,630 | 219 | 953 | 3,880 | 359 | 4,620 | 2,600 | 194 | 56 | 7,828 | 521 | 17,212 |
| Other Fuels ² | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 84 | 0 | 0 | 84 | 0 | 40 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 214 |
| Natural Gas (million cubic feet) | 1,491 | 241 | 1,732 | 33 | 2,132 | 37 | 3,724 | 5,927 | 2,773 | 17,556 | 5,943 | 809 | 120 | 27,201 | 1,026 | 7,082 |
| Coal (thousand short tons) | 0 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 38 |
| Purchased Electricity (million kWh) | 234 | 30 | 264 | 14 | 364 | 50 | 159 | 587 | 79 | 403 | 429 | 25 | 24 | 959 | 79 | 2,459 |
| Purchased Steam (million pounds) | 649 | 7 | 656 | 0 | 117 | 0 | (s) | 117 | (s) | 0 | 988 | 0 | 0 | 988 | 0 | 2,391 |

¹ Includes liquefied refinery gases.
² Includes small quantities of other petroleum products (e.g., unfinished oils, kerosene, etc.) consumed at refineries.
(s) Less than 500 barrels except where noted.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 20. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, July 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Commodity | Petroleum Administration for Defense District | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| | I | II | III | IV | V | Total |
| Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ^{1 2} | 32,234 | 22,867 | 68,202 | 1,415 | 6,869 | 131,566 |
| Natural Gas Liquids | 405 | 5,310 | 2,117 | 401 | 351 | 8,584 |
| Natural Gasoline and Isopentane | (s) | 0 | 1,315 | 0 | 0 | 1,316 |
| Plant Condensate | 92 | 0 | 0 | 135 | 0 | 227 |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane | 312 | 5,310 | 802 | 267 | 351 | 7,042 |
| Ethane | 0 | 1,721 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,721 |
| Propane | 201 | 931 | 0 | 139 | 53 | 1,324 |
| Butane | 111 | 770 | 94 | 128 | 298 | 1,401 |
| Butane-Propane Mixtures | 0 | 0 | 708 | 0 | 0 | 708 |
| Ethane-Propane Mixtures | 0 | 1,888 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,888 |
| Other Liquids ¹ | 2,534 | 530 | 2,025 | 0 | 221 | 5,310 |
| Unfinished Oils ¹ | 1,833 | 121 | 2,025 | 0 | 175 | 4,155 |
| Motor Gasoline Blending Components | 701 | 408 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 1,156 |
| Finished Petroleum Products | 23,061 | 664 | 6,248 | 1 | 3,193 | 33,167 |
| Finished Motor Gasoline | 4,068 | 62 | (s) | 0 | 2,075 | 6,205 |
| Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline | 2,415 | 59 | (s) | 0 | 1,431 | 3,905 |
| Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline | 1,653 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 645 | 2,300 |
| Finished Aviation Gasoline | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) |
| Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel | 250 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 250 |
| Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 225 | 225 |
| Bonded Aircraft Fuel | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 225 | 225 |
| Kerosene | 148 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 148 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 3,417 | 100 | 10 | (s) | 310 | 3,837 |
| Bonded ships bunkers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| For military offshore use | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| No. 2 fuel oil | 3,417 | 100 | 10 | (s) | 300 | 3,828 |
| No. 4 fuel oil | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 13,734 | 303 | 3,463 | 0 | 343 | 17,843 |
| Bonded ships bunkers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| For military offshore use | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 13,734 | 303 | 3,463 | 0 | 343 | 17,843 |
| Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use | 991 | 0 | 2,699 | 0 | 63 | 3,753 |
| Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Special Naphthas | 19 | 127 | 9 | (s) | 174 | 330 |
| Lubricants | 233 | 49 | 46 | 1 | (s) | 330 |
| Wax | 3 | 3 | 20 | 0 | 4 | 29 |
| Asphalt | 195 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 214 |
| Miscellaneous Products | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Total Imports | 58,233 | 29,370 | 78,593 | 1,817 | 10,635 | 178,648 |

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

² Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

| Source | Crude Oil 1 | LPG and Ethane | Unfinished Oils | Gasoline Blending Components | Finished Motor Gasoline | Jet Fuel | Kerosene | Distill Fuel Oil | Resid. Fuel Oil | Special Naphthas | Other Products 2 | Total Products | Total Petroleum | Total (Daily Average) |
|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|----------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| All PAD Districts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arab OPEC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 2,276 | 0 | 266 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 221 | 1,034 | 0 | 0 | 1,521 | 3,797 | 122 |
| Kuwait | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 533 | 0 | 0 | 533 | 533 | 17 |
| Qatar | 639 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 639 | 21 |
| Saudi Arabia | 18,309 | 0 | 195 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 635 | 0 | 894 | 1,664 | 19,972 | 644 |
| United Arab Emirates | 2,871 | 0 | 0 | 458 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 481 | 939 | 3,810 | 123 |
| Subtotal Arab OPEC | 24,095 | 0 | 461 | 458 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 221 | 2,201 | 0 | 1,315 | 4,657 | 28,752 | 927 |
| Other OPEC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ecuador | 1,090 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,090 | 35 |
| Gabon | 689 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 689 | 22 |
| Indonesia | 9,685 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 185 | 0 | 0 | 87 | 178 | 0 | 0 | 450 | 10,135 | 327 |
| Iran | 2,153 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,153 | 69 |
| Nigeria | 28,224 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | (s) | 28,224 | 910 |
| Venezuela | 4,654 | 0 | 595 | 0 | 253 | 0 | 0 | 495 | 4,811 | 0 | 0 | 6,155 | 10,808 | 349 |
| Subtotal Other OPEC | 46,496 | 0 | 595 | 0 | 438 | 0 | 0 | 582 | 4,989 | (s) | 0 | 6,605 | 53,100 | 1,713 |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | 2,257 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,257 | 73 |
| Australia | 0 | 94 | 278 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 372 | 372 | 12 |
| Bahamas | 0 | 0 | 209 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 734 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 943 | 30 |
| Brazil | 447 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 734 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 734 | 1,181 | 38 |
| Brunei | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 19 | 1 |
| Canada | 7,654 | 6,172 | 125 | 419 | 588 | 0 | 0 | 157 | 541 | 165 | 506 | 8,672 | 16,326 | 527 |
| France | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 172 | 0 | 59 | 232 | 232 | 7 |
| Ghana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 399 | 0 | 0 | 399 | 399 | 13 |
| Malaysia | 1,953 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 472 | 1 | 8 | 1,205 | 24,266 | 783 |
| Mexico | 23,061 | 708 | 0 | 0 | 252 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 533 | 533 | 17 |
| Netherlands | 0 | 67 | 1,116 | 0 | 260 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 3,089 | 0 | 391 | 4,897 | 4,897 | 158 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,481 | 145 |
| Norway | 4,481 | 0 | 175 | 0 | 1,051 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 70 | 156 | (s) | 1,459 | 2,559 | 83 |
| People's Republic of China | 1,101 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 262 | 0 | 0 | 262 | 670 | 22 |
| Peru | 408 | 0 | 334 | 0 | 135 | 0 | 0 | 460 | 0 | 0 | 246 | 1,176 | 1,176 | 38 |
| Puerto Rico | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 217 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 233 | 3,445 | 111 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 3,212 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | (s) |
| Tunisia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | (s) | 13,412 | 433 |
| United Kingdom | 13,412 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,463 | 0 | 0 | 1,342 | 3,702 | 0 | 3,221 | 11,439 | 11,439 | 369 |
| Virgin Islands | 0 | 0 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 475 | 148 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 666 | 21 |
| Zaire | 666 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 666 | 21 |
| Other Western Hemisphere | 142 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 585 | 8 | 0 | 593 | 735 | 24 |
| Other Eastern Hemisphere | 2,200 | (s) | 775 | 279 | 285 | 0 | 0 | 559 | 626 | 0 | 109 | 2,633 | 4,833 | 156 |
| Subtotal Other | 60,996 | 7,042 | 3,099 | 698 | 5,767 | 475 | 148 | 3,033 | 10,652 | 330 | 4,556 | 35,800 | 96,796 | 3,122 |
| Total Imports | 131,586 | 7,042 | 4,155 | 1,156 | 6,205 | 475 | 148 | 3,837 | 17,843 | 330 | 5,872 | 47,062 | 178,648 | 5,763 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, July 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Source | Crude Oil 1 | LPG and Ethane | Unfinished Oils | Gasoline Blending Components | Finished Motor Gasoline | Jet Fuel | Kerosene | Distil. Fuel Oil | Resid. Fuel Oil | Special Naphthas | Other Products 2 | Total Products | Total Petroleum | Total (Daily Average) |
|---------------------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|----------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| PAD District I | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arab OPEC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 810 | 0 | 266 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 221 | 687 | 0 | 0 | 1,174 | 1,984 | 64 |
| Saudi Arabia | 6,557 | 0 | 195 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 195 | 6,752 | 218 |
| United Arab Emirates | 0 | 0 | 0 | 458 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 458 | 458 | 15 |
| Subtotal Arab OPEC | 7,367 | 0 | 461 | 458 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 221 | 687 | 0 | 0 | 1,827 | 9,194 | 297 |
| Other OPEC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ecuador | 705 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 705 | 23 |
| Indonesia | 3,162 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,162 | 102 |
| Nigeria | 4,943 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,943 | 159 |
| Venezuela | 2,037 | 0 | 319 | 0 | 253 | 0 | 0 | 495 | 3,467 | 0 | 0 | 4,535 | 6,573 | 212 |
| Subtotal Other OPEC | 10,847 | 0 | 319 | 0 | 253 | 0 | 0 | 495 | 3,467 | 0 | 0 | 4,535 | 15,383 | 496 |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | 464 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 464 | 15 |
| Bahamas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 734 | 0 | 0 | 734 | 734 | 24 |
| Brazil | 447 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 734 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 734 | 1,181 | 38 |
| Canada | 0 | 245 | 3 | 0 | 206 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 238 | 19 | 298 | 1,057 | 1,057 | 34 |
| France | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 172 | 0 | 59 | 232 | 232 | 7 |
| Ghana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 399 | 0 | 0 | 399 | 399 | 13 |
| Mexico | 4,251 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 234 | 0 | 0 | 234 | 4,485 | 145 |
| Netherlands | 0 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 252 | 0 | 0 | 214 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 533 | 533 | 17 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 0 | 0 | 716 | 0 | 260 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,089 | 0 | 391 | 4,455 | 4,455 | 144 |
| Norway | 2,562 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,562 | 83 |
| People's Republic of China | 369 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (9) | (9) | 369 | 12 |
| Peru | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 262 | 0 | 0 | 262 | 262 | 8 |
| Puerto Rico | 0 | 0 | 334 | 0 | 135 | 0 | 0 | 460 | 0 | 0 | 172 | 1,101 | 1,101 | 36 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 459 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 217 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 217 | 676 | 22 |
| United Kingdom | 4,789 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (9) | (9) | 4,789 | 154 |
| Virgin Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,989 | 250 | 148 | 1,342 | 3,702 | 0 | 597 | 8,028 | 8,028 | 259 |
| Zaire | 310 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 310 | 10 |
| Other Western Hemisphere | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hemisphere | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 585 | 0 | 0 | 585 | 585 | 19 |
| Other Eastern Hemisphere | 369 | 0 | 0 | 243 | 239 | 0 | 0 | 420 | 164 | 0 | (9) | 1,066 | 1,435 | 46 |
| Subtotal Other | 14,020 | 312 | 1,053 | 243 | 3,815 | 250 | 148 | 2,701 | 9,579 | 19 | 1,516 | 19,636 | 33,656 | 1,086 |
| Total Imports | 32,234 | 312 | 1,833 | 701 | 4,068 | 250 | 148 | 3,417 | 13,734 | 19 | 1,516 | 25,999 | 58,233 | 1,878 |
| PAD District II | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arab OPEC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Qatar | 639 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 639 | 21 |
| Saudi Arabia | 689 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 689 | 22 |
| United Arab Emirates | 737 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 737 | 24 |
| Subtotal Arab OPEC | 2,066 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,066 | 67 |

See footnotes at end of table.

(continued)

| Source | Crude Oil 1 | LPG and Ethane | Unfinished Oils | Gasoline Blending Components | Finished Motor Gasoline | Jet Fuel | Kerosene | Distill. Fuel Oil | Resid. Fuel Oil | Special Naphthas | Other Products 2 | Total Products | Total Petroleum | Total (Daily Average) |
|----------------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|----------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| PAD District II | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other OPEC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nigeria | 5,802 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,802 | 187 |
| Subtotal Other OPEC | 5,802 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,802 | 187 |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 5,666 | 5,310 | 121 | 408 | 62 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 303 | 127 | 72 | 6,503 | 12,170 | 393 |
| France | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mexico | 3,012 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,012 | 97 |
| Norway | 1,527 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,527 | 49 |
| United Kingdom | 3,805 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,805 | 123 |
| Other Eastern Hemisphere | 989 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 989 | 32 |
| Subtotal Other | 14,999 | 5,310 | 121 | 408 | 62 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 303 | 127 | 72 | 6,503 | 21,503 | 694 |
| Total Imports | 22,867 | 5,310 | 121 | 408 | 62 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 303 | 127 | 72 | 6,503 | 29,370 | 947 |
| PAD District III | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arab OPEC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 1,006 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 347 | 0 | 0 | 347 | 1,353 | 44 |
| Kuwait | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 533 | 0 | 0 | 533 | 533 | 17 |
| Saudi Arabia | 11,063 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 635 | 0 | 834 | 1,469 | 12,531 | 404 |
| United Arab Emirates | 2,134 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 481 | 481 | 2,615 | 84 |
| Subtotal Arab OPEC | 14,202 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,514 | 0 | 1,315 | 2,829 | 17,032 | 549 |
| Other OPEC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ecuador | 385 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 385 | 12 |
| Gabon | 689 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 689 | 22 |
| Indonesia | 2,536 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,536 | 82 |
| Iran | 2,153 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,153 | 69 |
| Nigeria | 17,480 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17,480 | 564 |
| Venezuela | 2,616 | 0 | 276 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,343 | 0 | 0 | 1,619 | 4,235 | 137 |
| Subtotal Other OPEC | 25,859 | 0 | 276 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,343 | 0 | 0 | 1,619 | 27,479 | 886 |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | 1,793 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,793 | 58 |
| Australia | 0 | 94 | 278 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 372 | 372 | 12 |
| Bahamas | 0 | 0 | 209 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 209 | 209 | 7 |
| Malaysia | 512 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 512 | 17 |
| Mexico | 15,798 | 708 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 238 | 1 | 5 | 962 | 16,760 | 541 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 0 | 0 | 400 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 400 | 13 |
| Norway | 392 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 392 | 13 |
| People's Republic of China | 732 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 732 | 24 |
| Puerto Rico | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 2 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 2,754 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 16 | 2,770 | 89 |
| Tunisia | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| United Kingdom | 4,818 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,818 | 155 |
| Virgin Islands | 0 | 0 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,624 | 2,712 | 2,712 | 87 |
| Zaire | 356 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 356 | 11 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, July 1982
(continued)

| Source | Crude Oil 1 | LPG and Ethane | Unfinished Oils | Gasoline Blending Components | Finished Motor Gasoline | Jet Fuel | Kerosene | Distil. Fuel Oil | Resid. Fuel Oil | Special Naphthas | Other Products 2 | Total Products | Total Petroleum | Total (Daily Average) |
|----------------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|----------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| PAD District III | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Western Hemisphere | 142 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 150 | 5 |
| Other Eastern Hemisphere | 843 | 0 | 775 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 367 | 0 | 46 | 1,189 | 2,032 | 66 |
| Subtotal Other | 28,141 | 802 | 1,750 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 10 | 605 | 9 | 2,766 | 5,943 | 34,083 | 1,099 |
| Total Imports | 68,202 | 802 | 2,025 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 10 | 3,463 | 9 | 4,081 | 10,391 | 78,593 | 2,535 |
| PAD District IV | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 1,415 | 267 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | (s) | 135 | 402 | 1,817 | 59 |
| Subtotal Other | 1,415 | 267 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | (s) | 135 | 402 | 1,817 | 59 |
| Total Imports | 1,415 | 267 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | (s) | 135 | 402 | 1,817 | 59 |
| PAD District V | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arab OPEC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 460 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 460 | 15 |
| Subtotal Arab OPEC | 460 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 460 | 15 |
| Other OPEC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indonesia | 3,987 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 185 | 0 | 0 | 87 | 178 | 0 | 0 | 450 | 4,437 | 143 |
| Subtotal Other OPEC | 3,987 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 185 | 0 | 0 | 87 | 178 | 0 | 0 | 450 | 4,437 | 143 |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 19 | 1 |
| Canada | 573 | 351 | 0 | 11 | 319 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 19 | (s) | 709 | 1,282 | 41 |
| Malaysia | 1,440 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,440 | 46 |
| Mexico | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 10 | (s) |
| Netherlands Antilles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 42 | 1 |
| People's Republic of China | 0 | 0 | 175 | 0 | 1,051 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 70 | 156 | 0 | 1,459 | 1,459 | 47 |
| Peru | 408 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 408 | 13 |
| Virgin Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 474 | 225 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 699 | 699 | 23 |
| Other Eastern Hemisphere | 0 | (s) | 0 | 36 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 139 | 94 | 0 | 63 | 378 | 378 | 12 |
| Subtotal Other | 2,422 | 351 | 175 | 47 | 1,891 | 225 | 0 | 223 | 164 | 174 | 66 | 3,316 | 5,737 | 185 |
| Total Imports | 6,869 | 351 | 175 | 47 | 2,075 | 225 | 0 | 310 | 343 | 174 | 66 | 3,766 | 10,635 | 343 |

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2 Includes aviation gasoline, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, natural gasoline, isopentane, plant condensate, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, July 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Commodity | Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts | | | | | |
|---|--|-------|--------|-----|--------|--------|
| | I | II | III | IV | V | Total |
| Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹ | (s) | 949 | 0 | 0 | 6,156 | 7,105 |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane | 35 | 7 | 945 | 0 | 166 | 1,154 |
| Ethane | (s) | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | (s) |
| Propane | 18 | 2 | 554 | 0 | 68 | 641 |
| Butane | 17 | 5 | 392 | 0 | 99 | 512 |
| Butane-Propane Mixtures | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finished Motor Gasoline | 164 | (s) | 553 | 0 | 41 | 758 |
| Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 32 |
| Kerosene | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 1 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 105 | 0 | 254 | 0 | 380 | 738 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 1 | 0 | 5,844 | 0 | 1,562 | 7,406 |
| Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock | 39 | 3 | 51 | 1 | 12 | 105 |
| Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock | (s) | 59 | 299 | 0 | 111 | 469 |
| Special Naphthas | 4 | 1 | 48 | 0 | 3 | 56 |
| Lubricants | 125 | 13 | 339 | 1 | 51 | 528 |
| Wax | 4 | (s) | 30 | 0 | 3 | 37 |
| Petroleum Coke | 270 | 431 | 1,743 | (s) | 2,032 | 4,477 |
| Asphalt | 3 | 45 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 51 |
| Miscellaneous Products | 16 | 1 | 33 | 0 | 3 | 53 |
| Total Product Exports | 767 | 561 | 10,139 | 2 | 4,399 | 15,867 |
| Total Exports | 767 | 1,509 | 10,139 | 2 | 10,555 | 22,972 |

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited under normal circumstances. Some crude oil is shipped to Canada in exchange on a barrel-for-barrel basis. Shipments of crude oil to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are not prohibited because these territories are U.S. possessions.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 23. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, July 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Destination | Crude Oil 1 | LPG and Ethane | Finished Motor Gasoline | Jet Fuel | Dist. Fuel Oil | Residual Fuel Oil | Special Naphthas | Lubricants | Wax | Petroleum Coke | Asphalt | Other | Total | Total (Daily Average) |
|----------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|------------|-----|----------------|---------|-------|-------|-----------------------|
| Argentina | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | (s) | 0 | 0 | (s) | 8 | (s) |
| Australia | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 85 | 6 | 12 | (s) | 1 | (s) | 119 | 225 | 7 |
| Bahamas | 0 | 35 | (s) | 0 | (s) | 948 | (s) | 1 | (s) | 0 | 0 | (s) | 986 | 32 |
| Bahrain | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 63 | 0 | (s) | 63 | 2 |
| Belgium & Luxembourg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | (s) | 671 | 0 | (s) | 680 | 22 |
| Brazil | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 8 | 10 | 0 | 95 | 0 | (s) | 113 | 4 |
| Canada | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cameroon | 949 | 14 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 109 | 2 | 59 | 2 | 244 | 45 | 81 | 1,505 | 49 |
| Chile | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 18 | (s) | 1 | (s) | 1 | 21 | 1 |
| China (Taiwan) | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 1 | 10 | (s) |
| Colombia | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 8 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 1 | 14 | (s) |
| Costa Rica | 0 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 3 | (s) | 0 | 0 | (s) | 27 | 1 |
| Denmark | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | (s) | 112 | 0 | (s) | 114 | 4 |
| Dominican Republic | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | (s) | 0 | 0 | (s) | 22 | 1 |
| Ecuador | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | (s) | (s) | 0 | 1 | 4 | (s) |
| Egypt | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 1 | (s) |
| El Salvador | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | (s) | 0 | 0 | (s) | 2 | (s) |
| Finland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | (s) | 95 | 0 | (s) | 95 | 3 |
| France | 0 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 420 | 0 | 22 | (s) | 1 | (s) | 2 | 577 | 19 |
| French Pacific Isl | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | (s) | (s) | 0 | 111 | (s) | 2 | 102 | 3 |
| Ghana | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 33 | 1 |
| Greece | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 29 | 0 | (s) | 1 | (s) |
| Guatemala | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 25 | 1 |
| Guinea | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Honduras | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 2 | (s) |
| Hong Kong | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | (s) | 0 | 0 | (s) | 3 | (s) |
| India | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | (s) | 0 | 0 | (s) | 26 | 1 |
| Indonesia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | (s) |
| Iran | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Israel | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | (s) | (s) | 0 | (s) | (s) | (s) |
| Italy | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 366 | 0 | 1 | (s) | 798 | (s) | 119 | 1,385 | 45 |
| Ivory Coast | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | (s) | (s) |
| Jamaica | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 | (s) | 534 | (s) | (s) | 35 | 1 |
| Japan | 0 | 5 | (s) | 0 | 334 | 522 | (s) | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 1,413 | 46 |
| Jordan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 1 | (s) |
| Korea, Republic of | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | (s) | 6 | (s) |
| Kuwait | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 2 | (s) |
| Lebanon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | (s) | (s) |
| Liberia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | (s) |
| Malaysia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 1 | (s) |
| Mexico | 661 | 0 | 732 | 32 | 352 | 0 | 13 | 101 | 2 | 39 | (s) | 9 | 1,941 | 63 |
| Netherlands | 0 | 182 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,602 | 7 | 1 | (s) | 803 | (s) | 49 | 2,645 | 85 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 1 | 413 | (s) | (s) | (s) | 0 | 0 | (s) | 415 | 13 |
| New Zealand | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 | (s) | (s) | 0 | (s) | 12 | (s) |
| Nicaragua | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 2 | (s) |
| Nigeria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | (s) | 0 | 0 | (s) | 1 | (s) |
| Norway | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | (s) | 195 | 0 | 0 | 197 | 6 |
| Pacific Trust Terr. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | (s) | 0 | 0 | (s) | (s) | (s) |
| Panama | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 3 | (s) | 0 | 0 | (s) | 2 | (s) |
| Peru | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | (s) | 0 | 0 | (s) | 4 | (s) |
| Philippines | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | (s) | 10 | (s) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, July 1982
(continued)

| Destination | Crude Oil 1 | LPG and Ethane | Finished Motor Gasoline | Jet Fuel | Dist Fuel Oil | Residual Fuel Oil | Special Naphthas | Lubri-cants | Wax | Petro-leum Coke | Asphalt | Other | Total | Total (Daily Average) |
|----------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------|---------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------|-----|-----------------|---------|-------|--------|-----------------------|
| Puerto Rico | 2,045 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 627 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 20 | (s) | 8 | 2,717 | 88 |
| Rep. of South Africa | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 3 | 0 | (s) | 3 | 29 | 1 |
| Saudi Arabia | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 23 | (s) | 2 | (s) | 3 | 38 | 1 |
| Singapore | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,353 | (s) | 6 | (s) | 0 | (s) | 4 | 1,363 | 44 |
| Spain | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 786 | 0 | 10 | (s) | 429 | 0 | 1 | 1,227 | 40 |
| Surinam | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | (s) | (s) |
| Sweden | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 144 | 0 | 7 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 1 | 164 | 5 |
| Switzerland | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | (s) |
| Thailand | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | (s) | 20 | (s) | 100 | 122 | 4 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 4 | (s) |
| Turkey | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 4 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | (s) |
| United Arab Emirates | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 3 | (s) |
| United Kingdom | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 11 | (s) | 91 | (s) | 1 | 111 | 4 |
| U.S.S.R. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 1 |
| Uruguay | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 1 | (s) |
| Venezuela | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | (s) | (s) | (s) | 2 | 5 | (s) |
| Virgin Islands | 3,830 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 2 | 3,864 | 125 |
| West Germany | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 6 | 22 | 108 | 0 | 93 | 230 | 7 |
| Yugoslavia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | (s) |
| Other | 281 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | (s) | 0 | 1 | 2 | 305 | 10 |
| Total | 7,105 | 1,154 | 758 | 32 | 738 | 7,406 | 56 | 528 | 37 | 4,477 | 51 | 629 | 22,972 | 741 |

1 Exports of crude oil are prohibited under normal circumstances. Some crude oil is shipped to Canada in exchange, on a barrel-for-barrel basis. Shipments of crude oil to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are not prohibited because these territories are U.S. possessions.

(s) Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, July 31, 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Commodity | PAD District I | | | PAD District II | | | | | PAD District III | | | | PAD District IV | | United States | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------|------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------|---------------|------------|--------------------|
| | East Coast | Appalachian #1 | Total | Appalachian #2 | Ind., Ill., Ky. | Minn., Wisc., Dak. | Okla., Kans., Mo. | Total | Texas Inland | Texas Gulf Coast | La. Gulf Coast | No. La., Ark. | New Mexico | Total | | Rocky Mtn. | Dist. V West Coast |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crude Oil (incl. lease condensate) ¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | — | — | 14,641 | — | — | — | — | 15,023 | — | — | — | — | — | 45,691 | 2,301 | 23,988 | 101,644 |
| Tank Farms and Pipelines | — | — | 2,917 | — | — | — | — | 57,527 | — | — | — | — | — | 93,064 | 9,929 | 30,090 | 193,527 |
| Leases | — | — | 67 | — | — | — | — | 1,578 | — | — | — | — | — | 17,944 | 1,488 | 1,649 | 22,726 |
| Strategic Petroleum Reserve ² | — | — | 0 | — | — | — | — | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 267,154 | 0 | 0 | 267,154 |
| Alaskan In-Transit | — | — | 0 | — | — | — | — | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 0 | 0 | 26,669 | 26,669 |
| Total | — | — | 17,625 | — | — | — | — | 74,128 | — | — | — | — | — | 423,853 | 13,718 | 82,396 | 611,720 |
| Petroleum Products | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 42,482 | 3,568 | 46,030 | 1,129 | 45,307 | 6,315 | 22,141 | 74,892 | 9,760 | 79,808 | 49,093 | 4,951 | 1,766 | 145,378 | 12,854 | 65,632 | 344,786 |
| Bulk Terminal | 113,709 | 6,921 | 120,630 | 3,837 | 37,264 | 8,285 | 12,223 | 61,609 | 4,509 | 35,351 | 8,686 | 4,429 | 343 | 53,318 | 2,255 | 20,597 | 258,409 |
| Pipeline | 24,332 | 2,140 | 26,472 | 1,416 | 11,890 | 3,595 | 17,184 | 34,085 | 8,100 | 9,635 | 7,110 | 13,500 | 1,116 | 39,461 | 2,622 | 4,024 | 106,664 |
| Natural Gas Processing Plant | 423 | 640 | 1,064 | 0 | 2,675 | 260 | 19,496 | 22,431 | 4,728 | 27,304 | 10,922 | 3,922 | 1,094 | 47,971 | 240 | 623 | 72,328 |
| Total | 180,926 | 13,269 | 194,196 | 6,382 | 97,136 | 18,455 | 71,044 | 193,017 | 27,097 | 152,098 | 75,811 | 26,802 | 4,319 | 286,128 | 17,971 | 90,876 | 782,187 |
| Natural Gasoline and Isopentane | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 29 | 2 | 82 | 113 | 135 | 450 | 183 | 2 | 21 | 791 | 1 | 32 | 940 |
| Pipeline | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 62 | 330 | 432 | 282 | 52 | 0 | 17 | 62 | 413 | 170 | 43 | 1,058 |
| Natural Gas Processing Plant | 3 | 16 | 19 | 0 | 20 | 20 | 850 | 891 | 356 | 3,797 | 455 | 31 | 95 | 4,733 | 45 | 25 | 5,713 |
| Total | 6 | 16 | 22 | 0 | 89 | 84 | 1,262 | 1,436 | 773 | 4,299 | 638 | 50 | 178 | 5,937 | 216 | 100 | 7,711 |
| Unfractionated Stream | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pipeline | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 9 | 87 | 0 | 28 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 143 |
| Natural Gas Processing Plant | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 94 | 1 | 1,619 | 1,715 | 214 | 3,069 | 35 | 32 | 333 | 3,683 | 34 | 2 | 5,433 |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 172 | 1 | 1,628 | 1,802 | 214 | 3,097 | 63 | 32 | 333 | 3,739 | 34 | 2 | 5,576 |
| Plant Condensate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 172 | 0 | 92 | 0 | 270 | 0 | 0 | 275 |
| Pipeline | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 790 | 318 | 49 | 4 | 17 | 1,178 | 0 | 0 | 1,178 |
| Natural Gas Processing Plant | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 12 | 47 | 20 | 13 | 7 | 1 | 87 | 3 | 0 | 103 |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 4 | 17 | 843 | 510 | 62 | 103 | 18 | 1,535 | 3 | 0 | 1,556 |
| Ethane | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 365 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 365 | 0 | 1 | 375 |
| Bulk Terminal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 69 | 0 | 51 | 120 | 0 | 1,121 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,121 | 0 | 0 | 1,241 |
| Pipeline | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 945 | 198 | 1,198 | 216 | 75 | 112 | 0 | 3 | 406 | 0 | 0 | 1,604 |
| Natural Gas Processing Plant | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 338 | 360 | 23 | 1,551 | 142 | 1 | 0 | 1,717 | (9) | 0 | 2,077 |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 155 | 945 | 587 | 1,687 | 239 | 3,112 | 254 | 1 | 3 | 3,609 | (9) | 1 | 5,297 |
| Propane for Petrochemical Feedstock Use | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 71 | 0 | 71 | 0 | 95 | 0 | 0 | 95 | 0 | 7 | 450 | 0 | 0 | 457 | 0 | 0 | 623 |
| Total | 71 | 0 | 71 | 0 | 95 | 0 | 0 | 95 | 0 | 7 | 450 | 0 | 0 | 457 | 0 | 0 | 623 |
| Propane for Other Uses | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 517 | 5 | 522 | 2 | 1,059 | 29 | 247 | 1,337 | 182 | 403 | 717 | 4 | 4 | 1,310 | 155 | 150 | 3,474 |
| Bulk Terminal | 502 | 0 | 502 | 0 | 955 | 69 | 594 | 1,618 | 227 | 14,260 | 89 | 20 | 0 | 14,596 | 16 | 0 | 16,732 |
| Pipeline | 738 | 860 | 1,598 | 59 | 1,202 | 172 | 1,551 | 2,984 | 665 | 558 | 239 | 276 | 157 | 1,895 | 120 | 0 | 6,597 |
| Natural Gas Processing Plant | 365 | 616 | 981 | 0 | 2,384 | 223 | 13,602 | 16,209 | 2,429 | 6,020 | 6,235 | 3,614 | 246 | 18,544 | 122 | 245 | 36,101 |
| Total | 2,122 | 1,481 | 3,603 | 61 | 5,600 | 493 | 15,994 | 22,148 | 3,503 | 21,241 | 7,280 | 3,914 | 407 | 36,345 | 413 | 395 | 62,904 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, July 31, 1982
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

| (Thousands of barrels) (continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------|------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|------------|-----------------|-----------|---------------|---------|--------------------|
| Commodity | PAD District I | | | PAD District II | | | | | PAD District III | | | | | PAD District IV | | United States | | |
| | East Coast | Appalachian #1 | Total | Appalachian #2 | Ind., Ill., Ky. | Minn., Wisc., Dak. | Okla., Kans., Mo. | Total | Texas Inland | Texas Gulf Coast | La. Gulf Coast | No. La., Ark. | New Mexico | Total | Rocky Mt. | | | Dist. V West Coast |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Butane for Petro. Feed. Use | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 43 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 3 | 68 | |
| Total | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 43 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 3 | 68 | |
| Butane for Other Uses | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 176 | 0 | 176 | 164 | 453 | 63 | 386 | 1,066 | 161 | 606 | 813 | 2 | 2 | 1,584 | 148 | 570 | 3,544 | |
| Bulk Terminal | 309 | 0 | 309 | 0 | 302 | 0 | 87 | 389 | 161 | 4,625 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,786 | 0 | 0 | 5,484 | |
| Pipeline | 20 | 157 | 177 | 0 | 907 | 0 | 191 | 1,098 | 1,007 | 73 | 5 | 2 | 87 | 1,174 | 112 | 0 | 2,561 | |
| Natural Gas Processing Plant | 39 | 4 | 42 | 0 | 97 | 12 | 1,927 | 2,036 | 1,007 | 4,295 | 2,589 | 156 | 117 | 8,165 | 33 | 339 | 10,615 | |
| Total | 544 | 161 | 704 | 164 | 1,759 | 75 | 2,591 | 4,589 | 2,336 | 9,599 | 3,407 | 160 | 206 | 15,709 | 293 | 909 | 22,204 | |
| Butane-Propane Mixtures for Petro. Feed. Use | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Butane-Propane Mixtures for Other Uses | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 19 | 37 | 2 | 192 | 231 | |
| Bulk Terminal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 58 | |
| Pipeline | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 19 | 631 | 26 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 668 | 0 | 0 | 687 | |
| Natural Gas Processing Plant | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (s) | 0 | 56 | 56 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 16 | (s) | 3 | 76 | |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 58 | 0 | 75 | 133 | 641 | 40 | 19 | 1 | 20 | 721 | 2 | 195 | 1,052 | |
| Ethane-Propane Mixtures | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bulk Terminal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 224 | 2,188 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,412 | 0 | 0 | 2,416 | |
| Pipeline | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 66 | 0 | 601 | 667 | 745 | 125 | 2 | 0 | 106 | 978 | 115 | 0 | 1,760 | |
| Natural Gas Processing Plant | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 670 | 670 | 229 | 5,863 | 0 | 0 | 246 | 6,338 | 0 | 0 | 7,008 | |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 66 | 0 | 1,275 | 1,341 | 1,198 | 8,176 | 2 | 0 | 352 | 9,728 | 115 | 0 | 11,184 | |
| Isobutane | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 0 | 3 | 3 | 80 | 135 | 32 | 218 | 465 | 67 | 246 | 664 | 10 | 5 | 992 | 34 | 19 | 1,513 | |
| Bulk Terminal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 62 | 0 | 10 | 72 | 110 | 1,658 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,768 | 0 | 0 | 1,840 | |
| Pipeline | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 326 | 0 | 92 | 418 | 175 | 126 | 0 | 0 | 58 | 359 | 44 | 0 | 821 | |
| Natural Gas Processing Plant | 2 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 47 | 3 | 428 | 478 | 153 | 1,389 | 1,452 | 51 | 54 | 3,100 | 1 | 9 | 3,593 | |
| Total | 2 | 7 | 9 | 80 | 570 | 35 | 748 | 1,433 | 505 | 3,419 | 2,116 | 61 | 117 | 6,219 | 79 | 28 | 7,767 | |
| Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 0 | 23 | 23 | 0 | 105 | 0 | 0 | 105 | 1 | 70 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 93 | 0 | 10 | 231 | |
| Total | 0 | 23 | 23 | 0 | 105 | 0 | 0 | 105 | 1 | 70 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 93 | 0 | 10 | 231 | |
| Unfinished Oils | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 3,544 | 294 | 3,838 | 38 | 3,257 | 65 | 1,881 | 5,041 | 1,066 | 7,468 | 4,834 | 203 | 200 | 13,771 | 440 | 4,611 | 27,701 | |
| Naphthalene and Lighter | 2,858 | 7 | 2,865 | 0 | 3,361 | 40 | 958 | 4,359 | 374 | 8,541 | 4,146 | 30 | 16 | 13,107 | 347 | 4,164 | 24,842 | |
| Kerosene and Lighter Gas Oils | 7,210 | 429 | 7,639 | 94 | 3,902 | 227 | 2,494 | 6,717 | 1,162 | 11,359 | 4,482 | 384 | 90 | 17,477 | 1,585 | 10,814 | 44,232 | |
| Heavy Gas Oils | 3,198 | 311 | 3,509 | 2 | 4,004 | 137 | 1,918 | 6,061 | 295 | 3,214 | 2,085 | 24 | 7 | 5,825 | 547 | 5,273 | 21,015 | |
| Residuum | 16,810 | 1,041 | 17,851 | 134 | 14,524 | 469 | 7,051 | 22,178 | 2,897 | 30,582 | 15,547 | 641 | 313 | 49,980 | 2,919 | 24,862 | 117,790 | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, July 31, 1982
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

| Commodity | PAD District I | | | PAD District II | | | | | PAD District III | | | | PAD District IV | | United States | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|--------|-----------------|------------|-------|-------------|------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------|---------------|--------|-----------|
| | East Coast | Appalachian #1 | Total | Appalachian #2 | Ind., Ill. | Ky. | Minn., Dak. | Wisc., Mo. | Okl. | Texas Inland | Texas Gulf Coast | La. Gulf Coast | No. La., Ark. | New Mexico | | Total | Rocky Mt. |
| Motor Gasoline Blending Components | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 4,595 | 81 | 4,676 | 52 | 5,875 | 563 | 2,149 | 8,639 | 1,454 | 8,710 | 7,837 | 138 | 276 | 18,425 | 1,560 | 8,143 | 41,443 |
| Bulk Terminal | 271 | 1 | 272 | 6 | 224 | 2 | 83 | 315 | 157 | 44 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 203 | 0 | 478 | 1,268 |
| Pipeline | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 67 | 2 | 238 | 307 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 372 |
| Total | 4,866 | 82 | 4,948 | 58 | 6,166 | 567 | 2,470 | 9,261 | 1,686 | 8,754 | 7,838 | 139 | 276 | 18,693 | 1,560 | 8,621 | 43,083 |
| Aviation Gasoline Blending Components | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 99 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 32 | 87 | 123 | 0 | 0 | 242 | 0 | 88 | 430 |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 99 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 32 | 87 | 123 | 0 | 0 | 242 | 0 | 88 | 430 |
| Total Finished Motor Gasoline | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 4,306 | 268 | 4,574 | 91 | 5,972 | 997 | 3,515 | 10,575 | 1,652 | 9,201 | 5,521 | 645 | 245 | 17,264 | 1,944 | 8,233 | 42,590 |
| Bulk Terminal | 35,781 | 3,100 | 38,881 | 1,802 | 17,365 | 3,396 | 4,915 | 27,478 | 2,104 | 4,815 | 1,700 | 2,717 | 163 | 11,499 | 1,107 | 9,486 | 88,451 |
| Pipeline | 13,915 | 830 | 14,745 | 605 | 6,130 | 1,232 | 7,323 | 15,290 | 2,200 | 5,337 | 3,693 | 7,198 | 159 | 18,587 | 1,231 | 2,036 | 51,889 |
| Natural Gas Processing Plant | 15 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| Total Finished Motor Gasoline | 54,017 | 4,198 | 58,215 | 2,498 | 29,467 | 5,625 | 15,753 | 53,343 | 5,956 | 19,353 | 10,914 | 10,560 | 567 | 47,350 | 4,282 | 19,755 | 182,945 |
| Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 2,076 | 146 | 2,222 | 45 | 2,904 | 664 | 2,028 | 5,641 | 794 | 4,037 | 2,769 | 442 | 156 | 8,198 | 1,208 | 3,843 | 21,112 |
| Bulk Terminal | 18,286 | 1,459 | 19,745 | 953 | 8,711 | 1,863 | 2,962 | 14,489 | 1,055 | 2,847 | 819 | 1,522 | 98 | 6,341 | 690 | 5,059 | 46,324 |
| Pipeline | 6,591 | 294 | 6,885 | 442 | 3,439 | 737 | 4,153 | 8,771 | 762 | 2,597 | 1,728 | 2,950 | 82 | 8,119 | 829 | 1,090 | 25,694 |
| Natural Gas Processing Plant | 15 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| Total | 26,968 | 1,899 | 28,867 | 1,440 | 15,054 | 3,264 | 9,143 | 28,901 | 2,611 | 9,481 | 5,316 | 4,914 | 336 | 22,658 | 2,727 | 9,992 | 93,145 |
| Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 2,230 | 122 | 2,352 | 46 | 3,068 | 333 | 1,487 | 4,934 | 858 | 5,164 | 2,752 | 203 | 89 | 9,066 | 734 | 4,385 | 21,471 |
| Bulk Terminal | 17,488 | 1,641 | 19,129 | 849 | 8,633 | 1,533 | 1,949 | 12,964 | 1,049 | 1,968 | 881 | 1,195 | 65 | 5,158 | 417 | 4,427 | 42,095 |
| Pipeline | 7,324 | 536 | 7,860 | 163 | 2,691 | 495 | 3,170 | 6,519 | 1,438 | 2,740 | 1,965 | 4,248 | 77 | 10,468 | 402 | 946 | 26,195 |
| Total | 27,042 | 2,299 | 29,341 | 1,058 | 14,392 | 2,361 | 6,606 | 24,417 | 3,345 | 9,872 | 5,598 | 5,646 | 231 | 24,692 | 1,553 | 9,758 | 89,761 |
| Gasohol | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Bulk Terminal | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 4 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 |
| Total | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 4 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 39 |
| Finished Aviation Gasoline | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 22 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 123 | 0 | 82 | 205 | 13 | 418 | 79 | 0 | 0 | 510 | 18 | 221 | 976 |
| Bulk Terminal | 368 | 36 | 404 | 13 | 192 | 32 | 86 | 323 | 59 | 20 | 9 | 28 | 41 | 157 | 14 | 337 | 1,235 |
| Pipeline | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 63 | 63 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 69 |
| Natural Gas Processing Plant | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 101 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 101 | 0 | 0 | 101 |
| Total | 390 | 36 | 426 | 13 | 315 | 32 | 231 | 591 | 177 | 439 | 89 | 28 | 41 | 774 | 32 | 558 | 2,381 |
| Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 204 | 35 | 239 | 0 | 332 | 35 | 361 | 728 | 222 | 958 | 558 | 119 | 234 | 2,091 | 188 | 906 | 4,152 |
| Bulk Terminal | 11 | 9 | 20 | 6 | 113 | 14 | 150 | 283 | 160 | 5 | 0 | 47 | 0 | 212 | 18 | 95 | 628 |
| Pipeline | 271 | 0 | 271 | 6 | 1 | 57 | 110 | 174 | 154 | 0 | 16 | 188 | 284 | 642 | 132 | 417 | 1,636 |
| Total | 486 | 44 | 530 | 12 | 446 | 106 | 621 | 1,185 | 536 | 963 | 574 | 354 | 518 | 2,945 | 338 | 1,418 | 6,416 |

See footnotes at end of table.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, July 31, 1962

(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

| (Thousands of Barrels) (continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------|------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|------------|-----------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|--|--|
| Commodity | PAD District I | | | PAD District II | | | | | PAD District III | | | | | PAD District IV | | United States | | | |
| | East Coast | Appalachian #1 | Total | Appalachian #2 | Ind., Ill., Ky. | Minn., Wisc., Dak. | Okla., Kans., Mo. | Total | Texas Inland | Texas Gulf Coast | La. Gulf Coast | No. La., Ark. | New Mexico | Total | Rocky Mt. | | Dist. V West Coast | | |
| Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 1,117 | 0 | 1,117 | 41 | 1,510 | 102 | 142 | 1,795 | 292 | 2,709 | 2,434 | 15 | 41 | 5,491 | 334 | 3,667 | 12,404 | | |
| Bulk Terminal | 4,220 | 125 | 4,345 | 55 | 2,627 | 301 | 545 | 3,528 | 165 | 1,194 | 98 | 48 | 25 | 1,530 | 246 | 1,785 | 11,434 | | |
| Pipeline | 2,458 | 62 | 2,520 | 115 | 753 | 171 | 1,378 | 2,417 | 562 | 921 | 624 | 1,724 | 12 | 3,843 | 159 | 638 | 9,577 | | |
| Total | 7,795 | 187 | 7,982 | 211 | 4,890 | 574 | 2,065 | 7,740 | 1,019 | 4,824 | 3,156 | 1,787 | 78 | 10,864 | 739 | 6,090 | 33,415 | | |
| Kerosene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 101 | 46 | 147 | 0 | 741 | 27 | 315 | 1,083 | 48 | 819 | 561 | 12 | 54 | 1,494 | 17 | 143 | 2,884 | | |
| Bulk Terminal | 2,956 | 363 | 3,319 | 216 | 967 | 75 | 19 | 1,277 | 8 | 442 | 82 | 18 | 0 | 550 | 24 | 45 | 5,215 | | |
| Pipeline | 362 | 17 | 379 | 60 | 54 | 0 | 28 | 142 | 2 | 85 | 231 | 144 | 0 | 462 | 0 | 1 | 984 | | |
| Natural Gas Processing Plant | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | (9) | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | | |
| Total | 3,419 | 426 | 3,845 | 276 | 1,762 | 102 | 362 | 2,502 | 61 | 1,346 | 874 | 174 | 55 | 2,510 | 41 | 189 | 9,087 | | |
| Total Distillate Fuel Oils | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 6,092 | 455 | 6,547 | 56 | 7,129 | 1,605 | 4,257 | 13,047 | 1,147 | 9,540 | 5,773 | 1,242 | 353 | 18,055 | 2,021 | 4,609 | 44,279 | | |
| Bulk Terminal | 41,873 | 2,224 | 44,097 | 1,281 | 11,388 | 3,609 | 4,495 | 20,773 | 1,097 | 3,183 | 1,855 | 1,175 | 111 | 7,421 | 829 | 5,142 | 78,262 | | |
| Pipeline | 6,563 | 188 | 6,751 | 545 | 2,202 | 954 | 5,053 | 8,754 | 564 | 1,907 | 2,100 | 3,947 | 170 | 8,688 | 539 | 875 | 25,607 | | |
| Natural Gas Processing Plant | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | | |
| Total Distillate Fuel Oil | 54,528 | 2,867 | 57,395 | 1,882 | 20,719 | 6,168 | 13,806 | 42,575 | 2,809 | 14,630 | 9,728 | 6,364 | 634 | 34,165 | 3,389 | 10,626 | 148,150 | | |
| Dist. Fuel Oils Less No. 4 Fuel Oil | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 6,092 | 451 | 6,543 | 56 | 7,101 | 1,605 | 4,257 | 13,019 | 1,091 | 9,223 | 5,636 | 1,138 | 278 | 17,366 | 2,018 | 4,545 | 43,491 | | |
| Bulk Terminal | 40,730 | 2,222 | 42,952 | 1,271 | 11,223 | 3,581 | 4,495 | 20,570 | 1,097 | 3,183 | 1,757 | 1,174 | 111 | 7,322 | 829 | 5,103 | 76,776 | | |
| Pipeline | 6,563 | 188 | 6,751 | 545 | 2,202 | 954 | 5,053 | 8,754 | 564 | 1,907 | 2,100 | 3,947 | 170 | 8,688 | 539 | 875 | 25,607 | | |
| Natural Gas Processing Plant | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | | |
| Total | 53,385 | 2,861 | 56,246 | 1,872 | 20,526 | 6,140 | 13,806 | 42,344 | 2,753 | 14,313 | 9,493 | 6,259 | 559 | 33,377 | 3,386 | 10,523 | 145,876 | | |
| No. 4 Fuel Oil | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 56 | 317 | 137 | 104 | 75 | 689 | 3 | 64 | 788 | | |
| Bulk Terminal | 1,143 | 2 | 1,145 | 10 | 165 | 28 | 0 | 203 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 98 | 1 | 99 | 0 | 39 | 1,486 | | |
| Total | 1,143 | 6 | 1,149 | 10 | 193 | 28 | 0 | 231 | 56 | 317 | 235 | 105 | 75 | 788 | 3 | 103 | 2,274 | | |
| Residual Fuel Oils | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 3,358 | 108 | 3,466 | 109 | 2,548 | 503 | 495 | 3,655 | 375 | 5,127 | 4,140 | 346 | 60 | 10,048 | 485 | 7,264 | 24,918 | | |
| Bulk Terminal | 23,307 | 305 | 23,612 | 216 | 899 | 155 | 787 | 2,057 | 29 | 1,774 | 4,472 | 75 | 0 | 6,350 | 0 | 2,011 | 34,030 | | |
| Pipeline | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 15 | | |
| Total | 26,665 | 413 | 27,078 | 325 | 3,447 | 658 | 1,282 | 5,712 | 404 | 6,902 | 8,612 | 421 | 60 | 16,399 | 485 | 9,289 | 58,963 | | |
| Naphtha < 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 118 | 0 | 118 | 0 | 83 | 0 | 59 | 142 | 132 | 1,044 | 270 | 7 | 0 | 1,453 | 0 | 295 | 2,008 | | |
| Total | 118 | 0 | 118 | 0 | 83 | 0 | 59 | 142 | 132 | 1,044 | 270 | 7 | 0 | 1,453 | 0 | 295 | 2,008 | | |
| Other Oils > 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 8 | 122 | 130 | 0 | 185 | 0 | 1 | 186 | 176 | 1,213 | 268 | 16 | 0 | 1,673 | 0 | 87 | 2,076 | | |
| Total | 8 | 122 | 130 | 0 | 185 | 0 | 1 | 186 | 176 | 1,213 | 268 | 16 | 0 | 1,673 | 0 | 87 | 2,076 | | |
| Special Naphthas | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 11 | 47 | 58 | 0 | 204 | 0 | 183 | 387 | 40 | 1,263 | 71 | 181 | 0 | 1,555 | 7 | 239 | 2,306 | | |
| Bulk Terminal | 833 | 20 | 853 | 46 | 159 | 11 | 0 | 216 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 84 | 0 | 107 | 0 | 40 | 1,193 | | |
| Natural Gas Processing Plant | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 107 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 107 | 0 | 0 | 107 | | |
| Total | 844 | 67 | 911 | 46 | 363 | 11 | 183 | 603 | 147 | 1,263 | 71 | 265 | 0 | 1,746 | 7 | 339 | 3,606 | | |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, July 31, 1982
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

| Commodity | PAD District I | | | PAD District II | | | | | PAD District III | | | | PAD District IV | | United States |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| | East Coast | Appalachian #1 | Total | Appalachian #2 | Ind., Ill., Ky. | Minn., Wisc., Dak. | Okla., Kans., Mo. | Total | Texas Inland | Texas Gulf Coast | La., No La., Ark. | New Mexico | Total | Dist. IV Rocky Mt. | PAD Dist. V West Coast |
| Lubricants | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bright Stock | 147 | 375 | 522 | 0 | 56 | 0 | 65 | 121 | 0 | 245 | 90 | 0 | 335 | 5 | 44 |
| Neutral | 683 | 393 | 1,076 | 0 | 600 | 0 | 496 | 1,096 | 0 | 1,773 | 1,092 | 70 | 2,935 | 70 | 598 |
| Other | 627 | 178 | 805 | 0 | 150 | 0 | 158 | 308 | 27 | 2,271 | 251 | 161 | 2,710 | 8 | 104 |
| Bulk Terminals | 915 | 224 | 1,139 | 13 | 471 | 19 | 90 | 593 | 8 | 22 | 228 | 71 | 332 | 1 | 716 |
| Total | 2,372 | 1,170 | 3,542 | 13 | 1,277 | 19 | 809 | 2,118 | 35 | 4,311 | 1,661 | 302 | 6,312 | 84 | 1,462 |
| 13,518 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wax, Microcrystalline | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 0 | 46 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 22 | 25 | 26 | 9 | 1 | 61 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 0 | 46 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 22 | 25 | 26 | 9 | 1 | 61 | 0 | 0 |
| 129 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wax, Crystalline—Fully Refined | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 11 | 29 | 40 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 24 | 58 | 0 | 57 | 168 | 0 | 225 | 5 | 31 |
| Total | 11 | 29 | 40 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 24 | 58 | 0 | 57 | 168 | 0 | 225 | 5 | 31 |
| 359 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wax, Crystalline—Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 4 | 66 | 70 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 176 | 0 | 0 | 176 | 0 | 16 |
| Total | 4 | 66 | 70 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 176 | 0 | 0 | 176 | 0 | 16 |
| 270 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Petroleum Coke | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 930 | 0 | 930 | 0 | 436 | 213 | 451 | 1,100 | 0 | 177 | 380 | 191 | 748 | 492 | 2,584 |
| Total | 930 | 0 | 930 | 0 | 436 | 213 | 451 | 1,100 | 0 | 177 | 380 | 191 | 748 | 492 | 2,584 |
| 5,854 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Asphalt | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 2,122 | 207 | 2,329 | 399 | 2,674 | 1,637 | 1,357 | 6,067 | 619 | 558 | 905 | 994 | 3,214 | 2,438 | 2,086 |
| Bulk Terminal | 2,239 | 514 | 2,753 | 183 | 1,394 | 599 | 304 | 2,480 | 0 | 0 | 139 | 120 | 259 | 0 | 442 |
| Total | 4,361 | 721 | 5,082 | 582 | 4,068 | 2,236 | 1,661 | 8,547 | 619 | 558 | 1,044 | 1,114 | 3,473 | 2,438 | 2,528 |
| 16,134 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Road Oil | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 4 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 33 |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 4 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 33 |
| 84 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous Products | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 427 | 40 | 467 | 1 | 98 | 19 | 14 | 132 | 47 | 483 | 158 | 59 | 748 | 0 | 342 |
| Bulk Terminal | 124 | 0 | 124 | 0 | 19 | 3 | 3 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 25 | 38 | 0 | 20 |
| Pipeline | 5 | 26 | 31 | 26 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 38 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 106 |
| Natural Gas Processing Plant | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | (s) | 3 | 49 | 1,296 | 1 | 29 | 1,376 | 2 | 0 |
| Total | 556 | 66 | 622 | 27 | 129 | 22 | 17 | 195 | 134 | 1,781 | 172 | 113 | 2,202 | 2 | 362 |
| 1,689 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Stocks, All Oils | — | — | 211,821 | — | — | — | — | 267,145 | — | — | — | — | 709,981 | 31,689 | 173,272 |
| 1,393,907 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

1 Crude oil data are not collected by refinery district.

2 Includes 33804 thousands of barrels of domestic crude oil.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

— Not Applicable.

Table 25. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, July 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Commodity | From I to | | | From II to | | | From III to | | | From IV to | | | From V to | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----|----|------------|-------|-------|-------------|--------|----|------------|-------|-----|-----------|-------|--------|
| | II | III | V | I | III | IV | I | II | IV | V | II | III | V | I | III |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crude Oil | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 422 | 1,806 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,197 | 14,564 |
| Petroleum Products | 8,808 | 666 | 83 | 2,701 | 5,349 | 2,346 | 84,918 | 25,792 | 0 | 3,381 | 1,223 | 0 | 1,139 | 20 | 40 |
| Natural Gasoline and Isopentane | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 324 | 0 | 0 | 1,181 | 0 | 0 | 324 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unfractionated Stream | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Plant Condensate | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gases | 0 | 24 | 0 | 833 | 1,548 | 60 | 1,779 | 4,197 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unfinished Oils | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 287 | 261 | 0 | 190 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Motor Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 658 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aviation Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finished Motor Gasoline | 6,061 | 429 | 83 | 972 | 1,864 | 1,396 | 50,878 | 11,905 | 0 | 1,357 | 514 | 0 | 704 | 0 | 0 |
| Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline | 3,449 | 36 | 0 | 441 | 1,223 | 814 | 22,899 | 6,026 | 0 | 581 | 359 | 0 | 289 | 0 | 0 |
| Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline | 2,612 | 393 | 83 | 531 | 641 | 582 | 27,979 | 5,879 | 0 | 776 | 155 | 0 | 415 | 0 | 0 |
| Gasohol | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finished Aviation Gasoline | 121 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 185 | 199 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel | 123 | 0 | 0 | 105 | 97 | 644 | 6,474 | 1,478 | 2 | 172 | 10 | 0 | 92 | 0 | 0 |
| Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel | 81 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 338 | 135 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kerosene | 2,330 | 0 | 0 | 206 | 656 | 221 | 19,781 | 4,394 | 0 | 413 | 371 | 0 | 288 | 0 | 0 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 2,330 | 0 | 0 | 206 | 656 | 221 | 19,733 | 4,394 | 0 | 413 | 371 | 0 | 288 | 0 | 0 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil Less No. 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| No. 4 Fuel Oil | 0 | 0 | 0 | 254 | 715 | 0 | 3,090 | 259 | 0 | 924 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 40 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 0 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Feedstock | 67 | 153 | 0 | 28 | 63 | 0 | 82 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Special Naphthas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 303 | 164 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lubricants | 17 | 20 | 0 | 53 | 21 | 0 | 397 | 348 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Asphalt and Road Oil | 0 | 0 | 0 | 161 | 0 | 0 | 483 | 438 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous Products | 0 | 4 | 0 | 73 | 0 | 0 | 178 | 138 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total All Products | 8,842 | 666 | 83 | 2,701 | 5,349 | 2,346 | 85,340 | 27,598 | 0 | 3,381 | 1,223 | 0 | 1,139 | 2,217 | 14,604 |

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 26. Movements of Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts, July 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Commodity | From I to | | From II to | | | From III to | | | | From IV to | | | |
|---|-----------|-------|------------|-------|--------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|------------|-----|-------|---|
| | II | I | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | V | II | III | IV | V |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Natural Gasoline and Isopentane | 0 | 0 | 0 | 324 | 0 | 0 | 1,181 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 324 | 0 | 0 |
| Unfractionated Stream | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Plant Condensate | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gases | 0 | 833 | 1,548 | 0 | 0 | 1,614 | 4,197 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Motor Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 658 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aviation Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finished Motor Gasoline | 4,787 | 781 | 1,884 | 1,396 | 41,214 | 10,779 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline | 2,692 | 317 | 1,223 | 814 | 18,574 | 5,529 | 0 | 864 | 514 | 0 | 0 | 704 | 0 |
| Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline | 2,095 | 464 | 641 | 582 | 22,640 | 5,250 | 0 | 438 | 359 | 0 | 0 | 289 | 0 |
| Gasohol | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 428 | 155 | 0 | 0 | 415 | 0 |
| Finished Aviation Gasoline | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel | 0 | 0 | 61 | 25 | 28 | 139 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel | 116 | 83 | 97 | 644 | 4,353 | 1,237 | 2 | 172 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 92 | 0 |
| Kerosene | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 269 | 135 | 0 | 207 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 0 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 1,553 | 169 | 656 | 221 | 15,253 | 4,036 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil Less No. 4 | 1,553 | 169 | 656 | 221 | 15,253 | 4,036 | 0 | 413 | 371 | 0 | 0 | 288 | 0 |
| No. 4 Fuel Oil | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous Products | 0 | 73 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 81 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 6,467 | 1,939 | 4,550 | 2,346 | 63,004 | 22,447 | 0 | 1,556 | 1,223 | 0 | 0 | 1,139 | 0 |

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 27. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, July 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Commodity | From I to | | | From II to | | | From III to | | | | | From V to | | |
|---|-----------|-----|----|------------|-----|--------|-------------|----------|---------|-------|-------|-----------|--------|-----|
| | II | III | V | I | III | I | New Eng | Cent Atl | Low Atl | II | V | I | III | III |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crude Oil | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 422 | 0 | 422 | 0 | 1,806 | 0 | 2,197 | 14,564 | 0 |
| Petroleum Products | 2,341 | 666 | 83 | 762 | 799 | 21,914 | 1,107 | 3,266 | 17,541 | 3,345 | 1,725 | 20 | 40 | 0 |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gases | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 165 | 0 | 0 | 165 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unfinished Oils | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 287 | 0 | 263 | 24 | 261 | 190 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finished Motor Gasoline | 1,274 | 429 | 83 | 191 | 0 | 9,664 | 251 | 55 | 9,358 | 1,126 | 493 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finished Aviation Gasoline | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 157 | 37 | 44 | 76 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel | 121 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 390 | 0 | 0 | 390 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel | 7 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 2,121 | 474 | 281 | 1,366 | 241 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kerosene | 777 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 69 | 0 | 69 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 4,528 | 285 | 1,070 | 3,173 | 358 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 0 | 36 | 0 | 254 | 715 | 3,090 | 60 | 582 | 2,448 | 259 | 924 | 20 | 40 | 0 |
| Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use | 67 | 153 | 0 | 28 | 63 | 82 | 0 | 82 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Special Naphthas | 17 | 20 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 303 | 0 | 330 | 67 | 164 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lubricants | 0 | 0 | 0 | 53 | 21 | 397 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 348 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 161 | 0 | 483 | 0 | 249 | 234 | 438 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Asphalt and Road Oil | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 178 | 0 | 120 | 58 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous Products | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 2,375 | 666 | 83 | 762 | 799 | 22,336 | 1,107 | 3,688 | 17,541 | 5,151 | 1,725 | 2,217 | 14,604 | 0 |

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 28. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, July 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Commodity | P.A.D. District I | | | P.A.D. District II | | | P.A.D. District III | | | P.A.D. District IV | | | P.A.D. District V | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| | Receipts into PADD I | Shipments from PADD I | Net Receipts PADD I | Receipts into PADD II | Shipments from PADD II | Net Receipts PADD II | Receipts into PADD III | Shipments from PADD III | Net Receipts PADD III | Receipts into PADD IV | Shipments from PADD IV | Net Receipts PADD IV | Receipts into PADD V | Shipments from PADD V | Net Receipts PADD V |
| Crude Oil | 2,619 | 34 | 2,585 | 1,840 | 0 | 1,840 | 14,564 | 2,228 | 12,336 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16,761 | -16,761 |
| Petroleum Products | 87,639 | 9,557 | 78,082 | 35,823 | 10,396 | 25,427 | 6,055 | 114,091 | -108,036 | 2,346 | 2,362 | -16 | 4,603 | 60 | 4,543 |
| Natural Gasoline | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,505 | 324 | 1,181 | 324 | 1,181 | -857 | 0 | 324 | -324 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unfractionated Stream | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Plant Condensate | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | -2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Liquefied Petroleum Gases | 2,612 | 24 | 2,588 | 4,197 | 2,441 | 1,756 | 1,572 | 5,976 | -4,404 | 60 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unfinished Oils | 287 | 8 | 279 | 269 | 0 | 269 | 0 | 738 | -738 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 190 | 0 | 190 |
| Motor Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 0 | 658 | 0 | 658 | 0 | 658 | -658 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aviation Gasoline Blending Components | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finished Motor Gasoline | 51,850 | 6,573 | 45,277 | 18,480 | 4,232 | 14,248 | 2,293 | 64,140 | -61,847 | 1,396 | 1,218 | 178 | 2,144 | 0 | 2,144 |
| Finished Lead Motor Gasoline | 23,340 | 3,485 | 19,855 | 9,834 | 2,478 | 7,356 | 1,259 | 29,506 | -28,247 | 814 | 648 | 166 | 870 | 0 | 870 |
| Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline | 28,510 | 3,088 | 25,422 | 8,646 | 1,754 | 6,892 | 1,034 | 34,634 | -33,600 | 582 | 570 | 12 | 1,274 | 0 | 1,274 |
| Gasohol | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finished Aviation Gasoline | 185 | 0 | 185 | 199 | 25 | 174 | 0 | 384 | -384 | 25 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel | 663 | 121 | 542 | 133 | 61 | 72 | 61 | 837 | -776 | 0 | 102 | -102 | 264 | 0 | 264 |
| Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel | 6,580 | 123 | 6,457 | 1,605 | 847 | 758 | 97 | 8,233 | -8,136 | 644 | 59 | 585 | 336 | 0 | 336 |
| Kerosene | 338 | 81 | 257 | 216 | 0 | 216 | 0 | 473 | -473 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 19,987 | 2,330 | 17,657 | 7,095 | 1,083 | 6,012 | 656 | 24,588 | -23,932 | 221 | 659 | -438 | 701 | 0 | 701 |
| Distillate Fuel Oil Less No. 4 | 19,939 | 2,330 | 17,609 | 7,095 | 1,083 | 6,012 | 656 | 24,540 | -23,884 | 221 | 659 | -438 | 701 | 0 | 701 |
| No. 4 Fuel Oil | 48 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 48 | -48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | 3,364 | 36 | 3,328 | 259 | 969 | -710 | 791 | 4,273 | -3,482 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 924 | 60 | 864 |
| Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Feedstock Use | 110 | 220 | -110 | 100 | 91 | 9 | 216 | 115 | 101 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Special Naphthas | 318 | 0 | 318 | 164 | 15 | 149 | 0 | 467 | -467 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lubricants | 450 | 37 | 413 | 365 | 74 | 291 | 41 | 789 | -748 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 44 |
| Wax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Asphalt and Road Oil | 644 | 0 | 644 | 438 | 161 | 277 | 0 | 921 | -921 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous Products | 251 | 4 | 247 | 138 | 73 | 65 | 4 | 316 | -312 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total All Products | 90,258 | 9,591 | 80,667 | 37,663 | 10,396 | 27,267 | 20,619 | 116,319 | -95,700 | 2,346 | 2,362 | -16 | 4,603 | 16,821 | -12,218 |

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

Table 29. Production of No.4 Fuel Oil and Residual Fuel Oil By Sulfur Content, July 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Commodity | PAD District I. | | | PAD District II | | | | | PAD District III | | | | | PAD District IV | | United States | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------|------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|------------|-----------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| | East Coast | Appalachian #1 | Total | Appalachian #2 | Ind., Ill., Ky. | Minn., Wisc., Dak. | Okla., Kans., Mo. | Total | Texas Inland | Texas Gulf Coast | La. Gulf Coast | No. La., Ark. | New Mexico | Total | Rocky West | | Dist. V Coast |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 4 Fuel Oil | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 12 | 182 | -355 | 72 | 197 | 108 | 32 | 104 |
| 0.31 to 0.50% Sulfur | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 181 | -14 | 2 | 0 | 174 | 0 | 176 |
| 0.51 to 1.00% Sulfur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 32 | 0 |
| 1.01 to 2.00% Sulfur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | -23 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 197 | 176 | 0 | 198 |
| Greater Than 2.00% Sulfur | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 21 |
| | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -341 | 69 | 0 | -272 | 0 | -173 |
| Residual Fuel Oil | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur | 3,726 | 213 | 3,939 | 74 | 2,249 | 462 | 614 | 3,399 | 669 | 7,004 | 7,150 | 500 | 122 | 15,445 | 312 | 8,812 | 31,907 |
| 0.31 to 0.50% Sulfur | 680 | 40 | 720 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 102 | 523 | 21 | 98 | 52 | 796 | -8 | 265 | 1,773 |
| 0.51 to 1.00% Sulfur | 871 | 157 | 1,028 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 123 | 155 | 15 | 122 | 38 | 117 | 0 | 292 | 110 | 1,359 | 2,944 |
| 1.01 to 2.00% Sulfur | 1,652 | 0 | 1,652 | 74 | 1,229 | 0 | 273 | 1,576 | 434 | 2,095 | 1,699 | 199 | 8 | 4,435 | 66 | 1,234 | 8,963 |
| Greater Than 2.00% Sulfur | 86 | 16 | 102 | 0 | 736 | 177 | 173 | 1,086 | 102 | 325 | 1,272 | 6 | 13 | 1,718 | 52 | 5,304 | 8,262 |
| | 437 | 0 | 437 | 0 | 252 | 285 | 45 | 582 | 16 | 3,939 | 4,120 | 80 | 49 | 8,204 | 92 | 650 | 9,965 |

Note: Total may not equal sum of parts due to rounding.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

Table 30. Stocks of No.4 Fuel Oil and Residual Fuel Oil By Sulfur Content, July 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Commodity | PAD District I | | | PAD District II | | | | | PAD District III | | | | | PAD | | | United States |
|--|----------------|----------------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------|------------------|------------|-----------|---------------|------------|-------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | East Coast | Appalachian #1 | Total | Appalachian #2 | Ind., Ill., Ky. | Minn., Wisc., Daks. | Okla., Kans., Mo. | Total | Texas | | La., Ark. | No. La., Ark. | New Mexico | Total | Dist. IV Rocky Mt. | Dist. V West Coast | |
| | | | | | | | | | Inland | Gulf Coast | | | | | | | |
| No. 4 Fuel Oil -- 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 96 | 33 | 3 | 0 | 132 | 0 | 0 |
| Bulk Terminal | 394 | 0 | 394 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 394 | 4 | 398 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 96 | 33 | 4 | 0 | 133 | 0 | 0 |
| No.4 Fuel Oil -- 0.31 to 0.50% Sulfur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 3 | 35 |
| Bulk Terminal | 45 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45 |
| Total | 45 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 3 | 80 |
| No. 4 Fuel Oil -- 0.51 to 1.00% Sulfur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 29 | 221 | 0 | 3 | 75 | 328 | 0 | 18 | 363 |
| Bulk Terminal | 304 | 0 | 304 | 0 | 164 | 28 | 0 | 192 | 0 | 0 | 98 | 0 | 0 | 98 | 0 | 0 | 594 |
| Total | 304 | 0 | 304 | 0 | 181 | 28 | 0 | 209 | 29 | 221 | 98 | 3 | 75 | 426 | 0 | 18 | 957 |
| No. 4 Fuel Oil -- 1.01 to 2.00% Sulfur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 2 | 36 |
| Bulk Terminal | 334 | 0 | 334 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 373 |
| Total | 334 | 0 | 334 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 41 | 409 |
| No.4 Fuel Oil -- Greater Than 2.00% Sulfur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 79 | 98 | 0 | 177 | 0 | 32 | 216 |
| Bulk Terminal | 66 | 2 | 68 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 79 |
| Total | 66 | 2 | 68 | 10 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 79 | 98 | 0 | 177 | 0 | 32 | 295 |
| Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 306 | 30 | 336 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 88 | 174 | 27 | 23 | 13 | 325 | 115 | 723 | 1,499 |
| Bulk Terminal | 2,996 | 0 | 2,996 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 6 | 2,026 | 29 | 0 | 2,061 | 0 | 13 | 5,093 |
| Total | 3,302 | 30 | 3,332 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 88 | 180 | 2,053 | 52 | 13 | 2,386 | 115 | 736 | 6,592 |
| Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.31 to 0.50% Sulfur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 557 | 29 | 586 | 0 | 113 | 3 | 8 | 124 | 3 | 53 | 24 | 109 | 0 | 189 | 29 | 1,274 | 2,202 |
| Bulk Terminal | 1,260 | 0 | 1,260 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,260 |
| Total | 1,817 | 29 | 1,846 | 0 | 113 | 3 | 8 | 124 | 3 | 53 | 24 | 109 | 0 | 189 | 29 | 1,274 | 3,462 |
| Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.51 to 1.00% Sulfur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 1,438 | 0 | 1,438 | 109 | 1,029 | 0 | 233 | 1,371 | 239 | 1,715 | 1,645 | 113 | 6 | 3,718 | 13 | 639 | 7,179 |
| Bulk Terminal | 4,853 | 48 | 4,901 | 193 | 408 | 12 | 91 | 704 | 29 | 553 | 280 | 0 | 0 | 862 | 0 | 261 | 6,728 |
| Total | 6,291 | 48 | 6,339 | 302 | 1,437 | 12 | 324 | 2,075 | 268 | 2,268 | 1,925 | 113 | 6 | 4,580 | 13 | 900 | 13,907 |
| Residual Fuel Oil -- 1.01 to 2.00% Sulfur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 872 | 49 | 921 | 0 | 840 | 307 | 220 | 1,367 | 32 | 589 | 578 | 10 | 1 | 1,210 | 84 | 4,132 | 7,714 |
| Bulk Terminal | 3,751 | 229 | 3,980 | 23 | 355 | 84 | 506 | 968 | 0 | 139 | 664 | 0 | 0 | 803 | 0 | 1,378 | 7,129 |
| Total | 4,623 | 278 | 4,901 | 23 | 1,195 | 391 | 726 | 2,335 | 32 | 728 | 1,242 | 10 | 1 | 2,013 | 84 | 5,510 | 14,843 |
| Residual Fuel Oil -- Greater than 2.00% Sulfur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refinery | 185 | 0 | 185 | 0 | 566 | 193 | 34 | 793 | 13 | 2,596 | 1,866 | 91 | 40 | 4,606 | 244 | 496 | 6,324 |
| Bulk Terminal | 10,447 | 28 | 10,475 | 0 | 113 | 59 | 190 | 362 | 0 | 1,076 | 1,502 | 46 | 0 | 2,624 | 0 | 359 | 13,820 |
| Total | 10,632 | 28 | 10,660 | 0 | 679 | 252 | 224 | 1,155 | 13 | 3,672 | 3,368 | 137 | 40 | 7,230 | 244 | 855 | 20,144 |
| Residual Fuel Oil -- Sulfur Content Not Specified | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pipeline | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 15 |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 15 |

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 31. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, July 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| Country | Residual Fuel Oil | | | | | | Total |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| | 0.00 to 0.30% | 0.31 to 0.50% | 0.51 to 1.00% | 1.01 to 2.00% | Greater Than 2.00% | Not Specified | |
| Arab OPEC | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 1,034 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,034 |
| Iraq | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kuwait | 533 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 533 |
| Qatar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Saudi Arabia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 635 | 0 | 635 |
| United Arab Emirates | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal Arab OPEC | 1,567 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 635 | 0 | 2,201 |
| Other OPEC | | | | | | | |
| Ecuador | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gabon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Indonesia | 0 | 151 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 178 |
| Iran | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nigeria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Venezuela | 1,471 | 225 | 199 | 418 | 2,498 | 0 | 4,811 |
| Subtotal Other OPEC | 1,471 | 375 | 199 | 446 | 2,498 | 0 | 4,989 |
| Other | | | | | | | |
| Angola | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Australia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bahamas | 105 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 628 | 0 | 734 |
| Bolivia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Brazil | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Brunei | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Canada | (s) | 0 | 469 | 70 | 2 | 0 | 541 |
| Egypt | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| France | 0 | 0 | 172 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 172 |
| Ghana | 399 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 399 |
| Liberia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Malaysia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mexico | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 472 | 0 | 472 |
| Netherlands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 0 | 0 | 100 | 37 | 2,953 | 0 | 3,089 |
| Norway | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| People's Republic of China | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 70 |
| Peru | 0 | 0 | 262 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 262 |
| Puerto Rico | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Romania | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Spain | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Syria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Trinidad | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tunisia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| United Kingdom | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Virgin Islands | 0 | 0 | 1,849 | 1,548 | 304 | 0 | 3,702 |
| Yugoslavia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Zaire | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Western Hemisphere | 0 | 389 | 196 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 585 |
| Other Eastern Hemisphere | 2 | 28 | 367 | 65 | 164 | 0 | 626 |
| Subtotal Other | 507 | 417 | 3,416 | 1,789 | 4,524 | 0 | 10,652 |
| Total Imports | 3,544 | 792 | 3,614 | 2,235 | 7,657 | 0 | 17,843 |

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by State of Entry, July 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

| State | Residual Fuel Oil | | | | | Total |
|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | 0.00 to 0.30% | 0.31 to 0.50% | 0.51 to 1.00% | 1.01 to 2.00% | Greater Than 2.00% | |
| PAD District I | 1,934 | 614 | 2,767 | 2,053 | 6,366 | 13,734 |
| Florida | 0 | 0 | 683 | 604 | 1,512 | 2,799 |
| Maine | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 613 | 613 |
| Maryland | 0 | 0 | 299 | 303 | 246 | 848 |
| Massachusetts | 0 | 0 | 172 | 0 | 1,159 | 1,331 |
| New Jersey | 366 | 84 | 109 | 96 | 1,578 | 2,232 |
| New York | 1,569 | 530 | 701 | 926 | 436 | 4,162 |
| North Carolina | 0 | 0 | 0 | 94 | 0 | 94 |
| Pennsylvania | 0 | 0 | 503 | 0 | 0 | 503 |
| Rhode Island | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 159 | 159 |
| South Carolina | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 50 |
| Virginia | 0 | 0 | 299 | 30 | 613 | 942 |
| PAD District II | 0 | 0 | 282 | 20 | 2 | 303 |
| Michigan | 0 | 0 | 212 | 0 | 0 | 212 |
| North Dakota | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 2 | 22 |
| Ohio | 0 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 70 |
| PAD District III | 1,608 | 0 | 566 | 0 | 1,289 | 3,463 |
| Louisiana | 1,279 | 0 | 199 | 0 | 942 | 2,419 |
| Texas | 329 | 0 | 367 | 0 | 347 | 1,043 |
| PAD District IV | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PAD District V | 2 | 178 | 0 | 163 | 0 | 343 |
| Hawaii | 2 | 178 | 0 | 163 | 0 | 343 |
| Washington | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| All PAD Districts | 3,544 | 792 | 3,614 | 2,235 | 7,657 | 17,843 |

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.



Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group, $\text{CH}(\text{CH})_n\text{-OH}$. "Alcohol" includes ethanol and methanol.

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material, containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor is 5.5 42-gallon barrels per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D 910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt, and wax to barrels are given in the definitions for these products.

Butane. A normally gaseous paraffinic hydrocarbon, C_4H_{10} . It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. Butane is covered by ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specification for commercial butane.

- **Normal Butane**—A saturated straight-chain hydrocarbon of butane. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1°F . This classification includes mixtures of gases that contain 80 percent or more normal butane.
- **Other Butanes**—All butanes not included as normal butane or isobutane.

Butane-Propane Mixtures. Mixtures consisting exclusively of butane and propane that conform to ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Specification for commercial butane-propane. They are extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Butylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C_4H_8 , recovered from refinery processes. It is reported in the "Butane" category.

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D 388.

Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Lease condensate is included. Drips are also included, but topped crude (residual) oil and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign, according to the following:

- **Domestic**—Crude oil produced in the United States or from its outer continental shelf as defined in 43 U.S.C. 1331. Hydrocarbons such as shale oil and tar sand oil are included.
- **Foreign**—Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on- and off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1 and No. 2 heating oils, No. 1 and No. 2 diesel fuel oils, and No. 4 fuel oil.

- **No. 1 Fuel Oil**—A light distillate fuel oil intended for vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D 396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400° F. at the 10-percent point and 550° F. at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100° F.
- **No. 2 Fuel Oil**—A distillate fuel oil for domestic heating for use in atomizing-type burners or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D 396 specifies for this grade temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540° and 640° F., and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100° F.
- **No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils**—Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as given by ASTM Specification D 975:
 1. **No. 1-D**—A volatile distillate fuel oil in the 400° to 550° F. boiling range for engines in service requiring frequent speed and load changes. Type C-B diesel fuel, which is used for city buses and similar operations, is included.
 2. **No. 2-D**—A distillate fuel oil of lower volatility in the 540° to 640° F. boiling range for engines in industrial and heavy mobile service. Type R-R diesel fuel for railroad compression-ignition engines and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks are included.
- **No. 4 Fuel Oil**—A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D 396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; its kinematic viscosity is between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100° F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low- and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D 975.

Eastern Hemisphere. That half of the earth east of the Atlantic Ocean which includes Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. The Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone is in this hemisphere.

Electric Energy (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ethane. A normally gaseous paraffinic hydrocarbon, C_2H_6 , extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams. "Ethane" includes any product containing 90 percent liquid volume or more ethane.

Ethane-Propane Mixtures. Mixtures of ethane and propane in which neither component is 90 percent or more of the liquid volume. It is extracted for natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C_2H_4 , recovered from refinery and petrochemical processes. It is reported in the "Ethane" category.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Gas Well Gas. Natural gas produced from gas wells. Such gas may be either associated gas or non-associated gas.

- **Associated Gas**—Free natural gas in immediate contact, but not in solution, with crude oil in the reservoir.
- **Non-Associated Gas**—Free natural gas not in contact with, nor dissolved in, crude oil in the reservoir.

Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. "Imported crude oil burned as fuel" includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Isobutane. A saturated branch-chain isomer of butane. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. This classification includes mixtures of gases that contain 80 percent liquid volume or more isobutane. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Isopentane. A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, C_5H_{12} , obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that boils at a temperature between 300° and 550° F., that has a flash point higher than 100° F. by ASTM Method D 56, that has a gravity range from 40° to 46° API, and that has a burning point in the range of 150° to 175° F. It is a clean-burning product suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps. Includes grades of kerosene called range oil having properties similar to No. 1 fuel oil, but with a gravity of about 43° API and having a maximum end-point of 625° F. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with an average gravity of 40.7° API, a 10-percent distillation temperature of 400° F., and an end-point of 572° F. It is covered by ASTM Specification D 1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-5 and JP-8). It is used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Lease Separator. A surface facility used for separating casinghead gas from produced crude oil and water and separating gas from that portion of associated gas and non-associated gas that liquefies at the temperature and pressure conditions of the separator.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Propane, propylene, butanes, butylene, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids. Formerly called "Liquefied Gases."

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane and/or ethylene, propane and/or propylene, butane and/or butylene, butane-propane mixtures, and isobutane. Excludes still gases used for chemical or rubber manufacture which are reported as petrochemical feedstocks and also excludes liquefied gases ready for blending into gasoline which are reported as gasoline blending components. Liquefied refinery gases are reported for use as petrochemical feedstocks, other uses, or both.

Lubricants. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. The three categories reported are:

- **Bright Stock**—A refined, high viscosity lubricating oil base stock that is usually made from a residuum by a treatment such as deasphalting, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.
- **Neutral**—A distillate lubricating oil base stock with a viscosity that is usually not above 550 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100° F. It is prepared by a treatment such as hydrofining, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.
- **Other**—A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and greases, including black, coastal, and red oils.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere. "Miscellaneous products" include petrolatum, absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and other finished products.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range that will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. Pool gasoline is included in this category.

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition

engines. Specifications for motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D 439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, include a boiling range of 122° to 158° F. at the 10-percent point to 365° to 374° F. at the 90-percent point and a Reid vapor pressure range from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

- **Finished Leaded Gasoline**—Contains more than 0.05 grams of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 grams of phosphorus per gallon. The actual lead content of any given gallon, however, may vary as a function of the size of the producer and company according to specific Environmental Protection Agency waiver provisions. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating.
- **Finished Unleaded Gasoline**—Contains up to 0.05 grams of lead per gallon and 0.005 grams of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating.
- **Gasohol**—A blend of alcohol and finished motor gasoline that is no more than 90 percent of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded as described above) and no less than 10 percent or more alcohol (ethanol or methanol).

Motor Gasoline (Total). Includes finished leaded motor gasoline, finished unleaded motor gasoline, motor gasoline blending components, and gasohol.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range with an average gravity of 52.8° API and 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290° to 470° F., meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. This category excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels, which are included in the "Miscellaneous Products" category.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials, and are classified as follows: Ethane, propane, ethane-propane mix, isobutane, butane, butane-propane mix, isopentane, natural gasoline, plant condensate, unfractionated stream, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards of finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gas Processing Plant. A facility designed to recover natural gas liquids from a stream of natural gas that may or may not have been processed through lease separators or natural gas field facilities. The facility also controls the quality of natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Natural Gasoline. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the C Producers Association.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, oil-producing and exporting countries that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices, and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gal Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela.

Operable Distillation Capacity. The maximum amount of input that can be processed by a crude distillation unit in a 24-hour period, making allowances for processing limitations due to type

grades of inputs, limitations of downstream facilities, scheduled and unscheduled downtimes, and environmental constraints. Includes any shutdown capacity that could be placed in operation within 30 days.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as raw materials. Includes hydrogen, coal, tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum, principally for the manufacture of synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha-less than 400° F. end-point" and "Other oils over 400° F. end-point."

- **Naphtha less than 400° F. end-point**—A naphtha with an end point of less than 400° F. and that is reported as used as a petrochemical feedstock.
- **Other oils over 400° F. end-point**—Oils with an end point over 400° F. and that are reported as used as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5.42-gallon barrels per short ton.

- **Marketable Coke**—Those grades of coke that are produced in delayed or fluid cokers and which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold or further purified by calcining.
- **Catalyst Coke**—In many catalytic operations (i.e., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon which is used as fuel in the refinery process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, natural gasoline and isopentane, plant condensate, unfractionated stream, ethane, liquefied petroleum gases, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, naphtha less than 400° F. end-point, other oils over 400° F. end-point, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Petroleum Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas plant liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Primary Stocks. Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tankfarms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in transit from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. "Primary Stocks" excludes stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Propane. A normally gaseous hydrocarbon, C_3H_8 , extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams. It is used primarily as a fuel and as a petrochemical feedstock. Propane is covered by ASTM Specification D1835, Gas Processors Association for commercial and HD-5 propane, and ASTM Specification for special duty propane.

Propylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C_3H_6 , recovered from refinery and petrochemical processes. It is reported in the "Propane" category.

Residual Fuel Oil. Topped crude of refinery operations. "Residual Fuel Oil" includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D 396 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C; Navy Specification 128, fuel oil as defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2; Bunker C fuel oil. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. Imports of residual fuel oil include "Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel Oil."

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oils, used as a dust palliative and surface treatment of roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades; from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the gasoline range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, and solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point and have a boiling range of 90° to 220° F. "Special naphthas" includes all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specifications D1836 and D 484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam that is purchased for use by a refinery that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is reported for petrochemical feedstock use and refinery fuel use.

- **Petrochemical Feedstock Use**—Includes all refinery streams which are used by chemical or rubber manufacturing operations for further processing, less the amount of such streams returned to the source refinery. Finished petrochemical products are not included. For example, polyethylene, butadiene, etc. are considered petrochemical products; therefore, only their feedstock equivalents are included.

- **Fuel Use**—All other still gas.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Stocks (currently, only crude oil) maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

Unfractionated Stream. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas plant liquid components excluding those included in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatment as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is a light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades reported are microcrystalline, crystalline—fully refined, and crystalline—other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42-gallon barrel.

- **Microcrystalline Wax**—Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics:

 - Penetration at 77° F. (D-1321)—60 maximum.

 - Viscosity at 210° F. in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS)

 - (D-88)—60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150

 - SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum.

 - Oil content (D-721)—5 percent minimum.

- **Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax**—A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

 - Viscosity at 210° F.

 - (D-88)—59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum.

 - Oil Content (D-721)—0.5 percent maximum.

 - Other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.

- **Crystalline-Other Wax**—A paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

 - Viscosity at 210° F. (D-88)—59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum.

 - Oil Content (D-721)—0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Western Hemisphere. That half of the earth that includes North and South America and the surrounding waters.

Bureau of Mines Petroleum Refining Districts and PAD Districts

PAD District

Refining District

I East Coast—District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian #1—The State of West Virginia, those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

Appalachian #2—The following counties of the State of Ohio: Erie, Huron, Crawford, Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, and all counties east thereof.

II Indiana—Illinois—Kentucky—The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and that part of the State of Ohio not included in the Appalachian District.

Minnesota—Wisconsin—North and South Dakota—The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma—Kansas—Missouri—The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

Texas Inland—The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast—The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

III Louisiana Gulf Coast—The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana—Arkansas—The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico—The State of New Mexico.

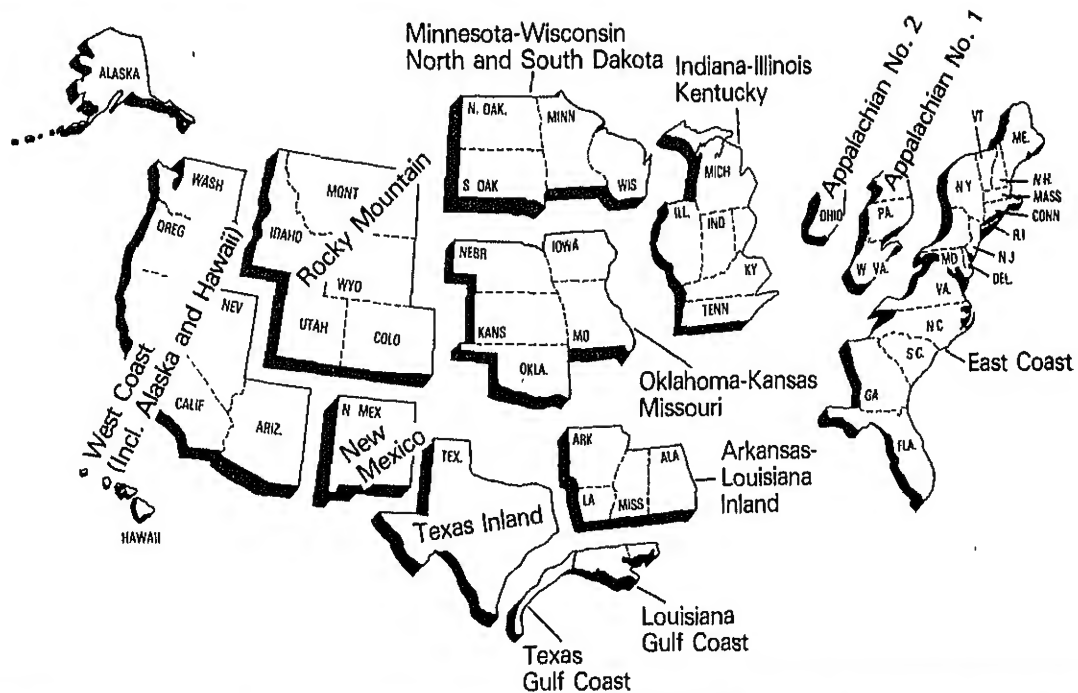
Rocky Mountain—The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

West Coast—The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

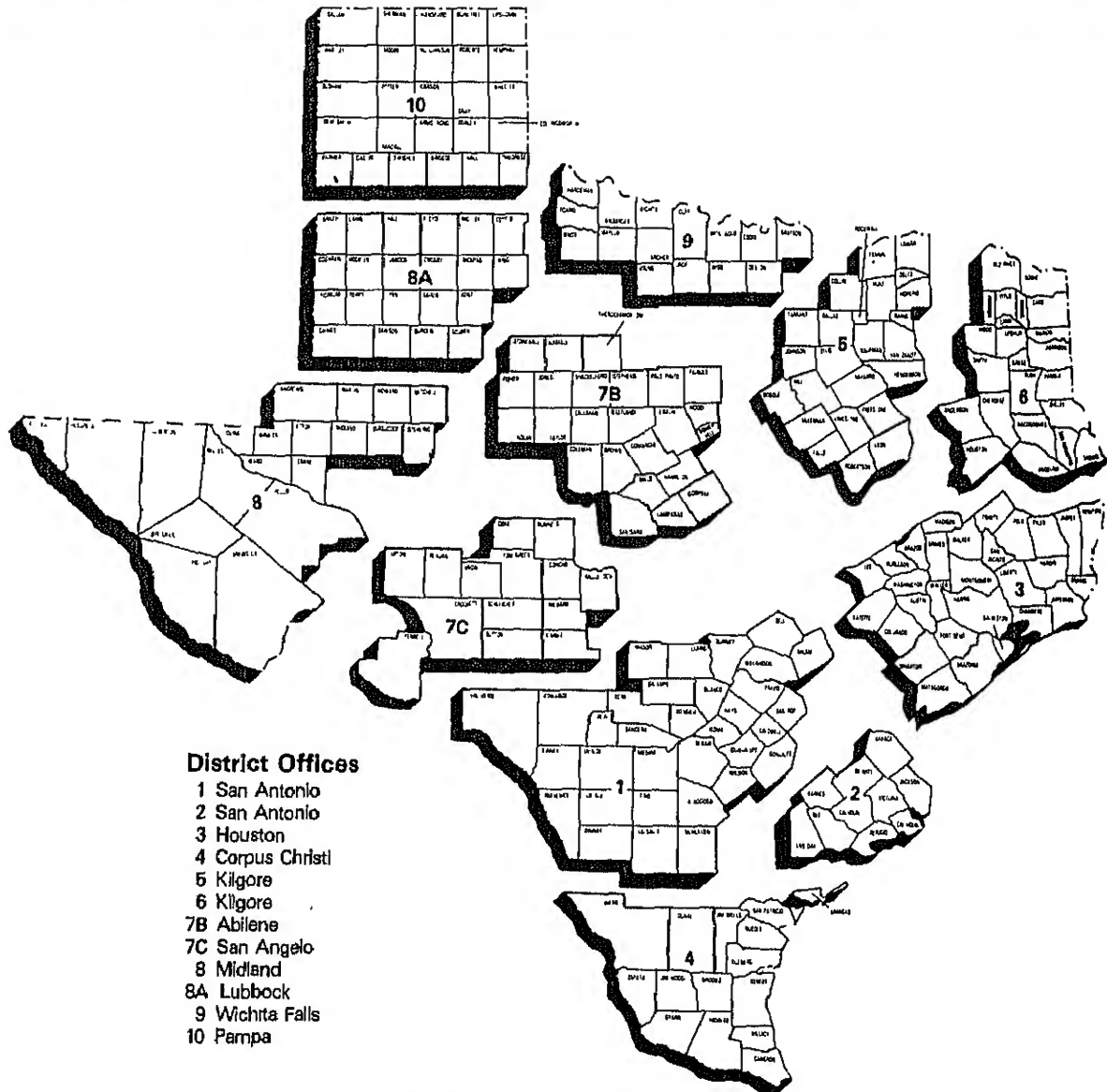
Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



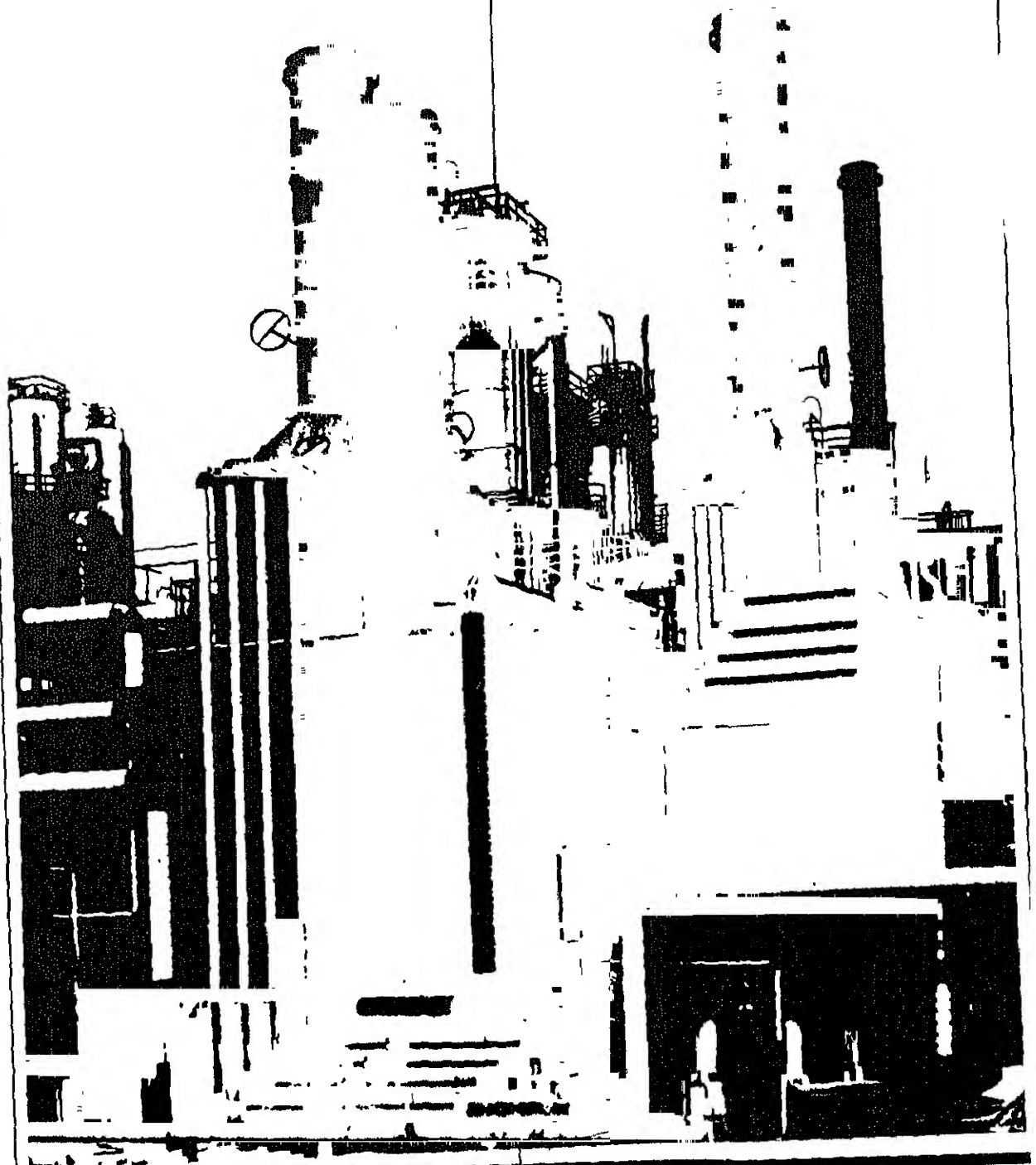
Bureau of Mines Refining Districts



District Map Oil and Gas Division Railroad Commission of Texas



Explanatory Notes



Explanatory Notes

Note 1.1 EIA-64: Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report

Background

The EIA-64, "Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report" evolved from a survey designed and conducted by the United States Geological Survey beginning in 1911. This form collects data on the production and storage of natural gas plant liquids at natural gas processing plants and fractionators.

Description of Survey

Universe

The universe includes all operators of facilities designed to: (1) extract liquid hydrocarbons from natural gas streams (natural gas processing plants); (2) separate a combined products liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products, i.e. propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc. (fractionators); or (3) store the liquid hydrocarbon output of plants and fractionators.

The mailing list is automated. It is maintained by matching periodically with the *LP Gas Almanac* listings (including supplements) and the *Oil and Gas Journal* Processing Plant Survey listings, and by making changes reported by the respondents.

Information Collected

The data are submitted monthly by facility and include all products that the company controls through possession, regardless of ownership. The main items of information collected by the EIA-64 are shown by the example of the form presented below.

Collection Methods

Completed reports are required to be postmarked 20 days following the last day of the report month. Follow-up telephone calls are made to nonrespondents in order to collect data before publication of the aggregated data.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed only for companies that submitted a report in the previous month. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stocks value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. The value of shipments is adjusted to balance stock level, production, receipts, plant fuel use, and losses. In the event that the previous month's data were estimated, the respondent is contacted and requested to submit estimates, if necessary, to be followed by a resubmission of actual data.

Response Rates

The initial response rate averages 85 percent, with a final response averaging 98 percent as a result of telephone follow-up procedures.

Data Processing

ved for identification section omissions, duplicate submissions, and
The data are then entered and edited. The edit program includes
es, range checks for current-month to previous-month changes
calculation errors, line balancing errors, etc. Telephone calls are
stions.

89 and 90: Joint Petroleum Reporting

stem (JPRS) comprises four surveys: the "Refinery Report" (EIA-
ort" (EIA-88); the "Pipeline Products Report" (EIA-89); and the

U.S. Department of Energy
Energy Information Administration
Mail Station: BG-086 Forstl
Washington, D C 20585

Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report

This Report is Mandatory Under Public Law 93-275. Failure to Comply may Result in Criminal Fines, Civil Penalties and Other Sanctions as Provided by Law.

Report Type

EIA Company Identification Number

Report Date (Last Day of Reporting Month)

Zip Code of Plant Location

If Resubmission Insert X in Block

For DDE Use Only

Form Approved
OMB No 1905-

Plant Name

Section 1. Natural Gas Processing Plant and Fractionator Operations (Barrels of 42 Gallons)

| Products | Product Code | Stocks Beginning of Month (a) | Receipts During Month (b) | Inputs During Month (c) | Production During Month (d) | Shipments To | | | | | Plant Fuel Use (k) | Losses (m) | Stocks End of Month (n) |
|---|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | | | Fractionating Facility (e) | Storage Facility (f) | Refinery (g) | Chemical Plant (h) | Other (i) | | | |
| Ethane | 110 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Propane | 231 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethane-Propane Mix | 241 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Isobutane | 233 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Normal Butane | 235 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Butanes | 236 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Butane-Propane Mix | 234 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Isopentane | 240 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Natural Gasoline | 147 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 147 and Less RVP | 228 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Over 14# RVP | 229 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Plant Condensate | 210 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unfractionated Stream | 227 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gasoline | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finished Aviation | 111 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finished Lead | 132 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finished Unleaded | 133 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gasohol | 135 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Special Naphthas | 051 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jet Fuel | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Naphtha Type | 211 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kerosene Type | 213 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kerosene | 311 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Distillate Fuel Oil | 412 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Products (Specify) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Overage (Inputs or Storage (Production) | 911 | X | X | | | X | X | X | X | X | | | X |

"Crude Oil Stocks Report" (EIA-90). This group of forms collects data on petroleum refinery operations and on storage of crude oil and petroleum products. The origins of JPRS lie in the voluntary petroleum reporting systems instituted by the Bureau of Mines (BOM) soon after it was established as a part of the Department of the Interior in May 1910.

Description of Survey

Universe

The respondent universe of each JPRS survey is defined as follows:

EIA-87: All petroleum refineries and plants producing finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending of liquids which are operated or controlled in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam.

EIA-88: All bulk terminal facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands that (a) have total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or (b) receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline regardless of ownership of the material.

EIA-89: All products pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

EIA-90: Crude oil pipeline companies (gathering and trunk pipeline companies), crude oil production terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in excess of 1,000 barrels, regardless of ownership in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The list of respondents is kept current by checking for new respondents in the *Oil and Gas Journal* weekly magazine; newspaper articles; the Office of Resource Applications publication "Trends in Refinery Capacity & Utilization;" the Office of Refinery Operations (ERA) list of U.S. Refiners; and an annual survey EIA-177 "Capacity of Petroleum Refineries."

Information Collected

The main items of information collected by EIA-87, are shown by the example presented below. EIA-88 and EIA-89 collect data on petroleum product stocks. The EIA-90 collects data on crude oil stocks and crude oil used directly as fuel.

Collection Methods

The data for the JPRS surveys are collected on a monthly basis. Completed forms are required postmarked by the 20th day following the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents in order to collect data before publication deadline. An automated mailing list is maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed only for companies that submitted a report in the previous month. For companies, the previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stock value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. The value of shipments is adjusted to balance stock level, production receipts, and losses. In the event previous month's data were estimated, the respondent is contacted and requested to submit estimates necessary, to be followed by a resubmission of actual data.

Response Rates

As of the filing deadline, the response rate of the JPRS respondents is over 90 percent. All companies that have not responded are contacted by telephone. Although data are taken by telephone to expedite processing, a certified submission is still required. Thirty calendar days after the report month, data from companies that still fail to file the form are estimated based on prior month's data. Names of companies that fail to file for two consecutive months are forwarded to DOE for further noncompliance action. Final response rate is 100 percent.

Report Type **B 0 1** EIA Company Identification No. Report Period:
Yr. Mo.

| SECTION 8. REFINERY STOCKS, RECEIPTS, INPUTS, PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS AND REFINERY FUEL USE AND LOSSES (Thousands of Barrels of 42 Gallons) | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| ITEM DESCRIPTION | PRODUCT CODE | STOCKS BEGINNING OF MONTH A | RECEIPTS DURING MONTH B | INPUTS DURING MONTH C | PRODUCTION DURING MONTH D | SHIPMENTS DURING MONTH E | REFINERY FUEL USE AND LOSSES DURING MONTH F | STOCKS END OF MONTH G |
| Crude oil (incl. lease condensate) Total (sum of codes 010 and 020) | 080 | | | | X | | | |
| Domestic (incl. Alaskan) | 010 | X | | X | X | X | X | X |
| Foreign | 020 | X | | X | X | X | X | X |
| Alaskan | 011 | X | | X | X | X | X | X |
| Products of natural gas proc. plants | | | | | | | | |
| Ethane | 110 | | | | X | | | |
| Propane | 231 | | | | X | | | |
| Ethane-propane mixtures | 241 | | | | X | | | |
| Isobutane | 233 | | | | X | | | |
| Normal butane | 235 | | | | X | | | |
| Other butanes | 236 | | | | X | | | |
| Butane-propane mixtures | 234 | | | | X | | | |
| Natural gasoline and isopentane | 220 | | | | X | | | |
| Plant condensate | 210 | | | | X | | | |
| Unfractionated stream | 227 | | | | X | | | |
| Other hydrocarbons and hydrogen | 090 | | | | X | | | |
| Alcohol | 091 | | | | X | | | |
| Unfinished oils | 812 | | | | | | | |
| Gasoline | | | | | | | | |
| Finished leaded, motor | 132 | | | | | | | |
| Finished unleaded, motor | 133 | | | | | | | |
| Blending components, motor | 134 | | | | | | | |
| Gasohol | 135 | | | | | | | |
| Finished aviation | 111 | | | | | | | |
| Blending components, aviation | 112 | | | | | | | |
| Special naphthas (solvents) | 061 | | | | | | | |
| Jet fuel | | | | | | | | |
| Naphtha type | 211 | | | | | | | |
| Kerosene type | 213 | | | | | | | |
| Kerosene (incl. range oil) | 311 | | | | | | | |
| Distillate fuel oil, Less No. 4 | 412 | | | | | | | |
| No. 4 fuel oil | 414 | | | | | | | |
| Residual fuel oil | 511 | | | | | | | |
| Lubricating oils | | | | | | | | |
| Bright stock | 853 | | | | | | | |
| Neutral | 855 | | | | | | | |
| Other | 859 | | | | | | | |
| Asphalt | 900 | | | | | | | |
| Wax | | | | | | | | |
| Microcrystalline | 061 | | | | | | | |
| Crystalline fully refined | 071 | | | | | | | |
| Crystalline other | 081 | | | | | | | |
| Petroleum coke | | | | | | | | |
| Marketable | 021 | | | | | | | |
| Catalyst | 022 | | | | | | | |
| Road oil | 031 | | | | | | | |
| Still gas | | | | | | | | |
| Petrochemical feedstock use | 042 | | | | | | | |
| Other use | 044 | | | | | | | |
| Ethane and/or ethylene | | | | | | | | |
| Petrochemical feedstock use | 612 | | | | | | | |
| Other use | 652 | | | | | | | |
| Propane and/or propylene | | | | | | | | |
| Petrochemical feedstock use | 613 | | | | | | | |
| Other use | 653 | | | | | | | |
| Butane and/or butylene | | | | | | | | |
| Petrochemical feedstock use | 614 | | | | | | | |
| Other use | 654 | | | | | | | |
| Butane-propane mixtures | | | | | | | | |
| Petrochemical feedstock use | 616 | | | | | | | |
| Other use | 656 | | | | | | | |
| Isobutane petrochemical feedstock use | 615 | | | | | | | |
| Naphtha—less than 400° end point | | | | | | | | |
| Petrochemical feedstock use | 822 | | | | | | | |
| Other oils—over 400° end point | | | | | | | | |
| Petrochemical feedstock use | 824 | | | | | | | |
| Other finished products | | | | | | | | |
| Non fuel use | 097 | | | | | | | |
| Fuel Use | 098 | | | | | | | |
| Overage (Inputs) or shortage (production) | 911 | | X | | | X | X | X |
| TOTAL | 999 | | | | | | | |

Note 1.3 EIA-161, 162, 163, 164 and 165: Weekly Petroleum Reporting System

Background

The Weekly Petroleum Reporting System (WPRS) comprises five surveys: the "Refinery Report" (EIA-161); the "Bulk Terminal Stocks Report" (EIA-162); the "Pipeline Product Stock Report" (EIA-163); the "Crude Oil Stocks Report" (EIA-164); and the "Imports Report" (EIA-165).

The EIA weekly reporting system was designed to collect data similar to those collected under the monthly Joint Petroleum Reporting System (JPRS) (See Note 1.2). In the WPRS, selected petroleum companies report weekly data to EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On the Forms EIA-161 through EIA-164, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-165, the importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data from the JPRS are used to estimate the published weekly totals.

Description of Survey

Universe

The sample of companies that report weekly in the WPRS was selected from the universe of companies that report monthly in either the JPRS system or the ERA-60 system (for imports). All sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The sampling frame for each weekly survey is defined as follows:

EIA-161: Uses the EIA-87 universe, which includes all petroleum refineries in the United States and its territories, industrial facilities that have crude oil distillation capacity and produce some refined petroleum products, and bulk terminals that blend motor gasoline.

EIA-162: Uses the EIA-88 universe, which includes all bulk terminal facilities in the United States and its territories that have total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

EIA-163: Based on the EIA-89 universe, which includes all petroleum product pipeline companies in the United States and its territories that transport refined petroleum products, including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that only transport natural gas liquids are not included in the EIA-163 frame. Only those pipeline companies which transport products covered in the weekly survey are included.

EIA-164: Uses the EIA-90 universe, which consists of all trunk pipeline companies in the United States and its territories which transport crude oil, all refining companies, all crude oil producers, all terminal operators, and all storers of 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil.

EIA-165: Uses the ERA-60 universe, which includes all importers of record of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico.

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for the previous time period.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. All canvassed firms and terminal operating companies must file by 5:00 p.m. on the Monday following the close of the report period, 7 a.m. Friday. During the processing week, company corrections of the prior week's data are also entered.

Formula and Calculations

After the company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, ratio estimates of the weekly totals are calculated from the reported data.

First, the current week's data for a given product reported by companies in that region are summed. (Call this weekly sum, W_s .) Next, the most recent month's data for the product reported by those same companies are summed. (Call this monthly sum, M_s .) Finally, let M_t be the sum of the most recent month's data for the product as reported by *all* companies. Then, the current week's ratio estimate for that product for all companies is given by.

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} \circ W_s$$

This procedure is used directly to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production.

To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Under such conditions, the ratio method is known to result in large errors. Hence, a number of other procedures for estimating weekly imports were considered. The average ratio method was selected for estimating imports because it produces estimates that were close to benchmark values computed from monthly data. Estimates are obtained using the ratio method, but with each company in turn omitted from the sample. These estimates are then averaged to obtain the average ratio estimate.

Imputing Missing Data

The ratio method of estimation automatically imputes for nonresponse. Data from companies that do not respond are excluded from both the weekly and the monthly totals for the sampled companies.

Response Rates

The response rate as of the day after the filing deadline is about 80 percent for the EIA-161; 75 percent for the EIA-162; 95 percent for the EIA-163; 80 percent for the EIA-164; and greater than 95 percent for the EIA-165. However, more forms are received the next day, bringing the final response rates up. Late respondents are contacted by telephone. Nearly all of the major companies report on time. The nonresponse rate for the published estimates is usually between 2 percent and 5 percent.

Note 1.4 EIA-170: Tanker and Barge Shipments of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Between Districts

Background

The EIA-170 survey collects data for calculation of monthly petroleum supply and disposition figures on U.S. and PAD District levels.

Instrument and Design

This form is designed to collect data on total movements by tanker and barge of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts or between PAD Districts and the Panama Canal, by shipping State and receiving State.

Universe

The respondent universe of the EIA-170 consists of all known companies and plants that have custody of crude oil and petroleum products transported by tanker and barge between PAD Districts or between PAD Districts and the Panama Canal. There are currently about 60 respondents.

Collection Methods

Survey data are collected by mail every month. The filing deadline is the 20th calendar day of the month following the report period. The response rate as of the filing deadline is about 98 percent. Late respondents are contacted by telephone. All responses are processed each month before release of the data for publication.

Note 1.5 ERA-60: Reports of Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico

Background

The "Report of Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico" (ERA-60) survey was designed by the Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) of the Department of Energy to collect data on port of entry, country of origin, destination, and quantity of imported crude oil and petroleum products, as well as sulfur content and API gravity. All licensed importers and importers of record are required to report. The "Shipments of Refined Products from Puerto Rico to the United States" (P-133-M-O) survey was designed to collect data on imports to the United States that are not covered by the ERA-60.

Universe

The monthly submission of Form ERA-60 and P-133-M-O is required by all licensed importers and importers of record into the United States and Puerto Rico. The respondent universe consisted of approximately 750 firms as of June 30, 1981. The respondent universe for these surveys is updated whenever an import license is granted by the Office of Oil Imports of the ERA.

Collection Methods

The survey data are collected by mail each month. It is mandatory for each respondent to file the ERA-60/P-133-M-O by the 15th working day of the month following the reporting period. Resubmissions are received frequently and are processed when received.

Response Rates

In December 1980, the survey had a response rate of 92 percent by the filing deadline. The universe was 640 at that time. (Because this is a dynamic survey, the universe is constantly changing.) Standard followup of nonrespondents is made to insure that all reports are received, since data are not imputed for nonrespondents. Response rate is generally 98-99% by the time the data are first published. Revised publications are not generated as standard operating procedure. The ERA-60 file is never closed; resubmissions are constantly received and processed.

Note 1.6 Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Tabulations

The foreign trade statistics program, conducted by the Bureau of the Census, involves compilation and dissemination of a large body of data relating to the imports and exports of the United States.

Import Statistics

Coverage

The import statistics reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries into the U.S. Customs territory (includes the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise into the United States from foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions that are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States, when documented with Customs as an intransit movement.
2. Shipments between the United States and Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and other U.S. possessions; shipments between any of these outlying areas; and imports into U.S. possessions from foreign countries.
3. U.S. merchandise returned by U.S. Armed Forces for their own use.

Source of Import Information

The official U.S. import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501- 7505).

Imported petroleum is reported as "Imports for Consumption." Imports for consumption are a combination of entries for immediate consumption and withdrawals from warehouses for consumption. With certain exceptions as indicated above, these data generally reflect the total of commodities entered into U.S. consumption channels.

Country and Area of Origin

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

Export Statistics

Coverage

The export statistics reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the U.S. Customs territory (includes the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico) to foreign countries, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise out of the United States to foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions:

1. Shipments between the United States and Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and other U.S. possessions; between any of these outlying areas; and shipments from U.S. Possessions to foreign countries.
2. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.
3. Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census primarily from copies of Shipper's Export Declarations. Shipper's Export Declarations are required to be filed with Customs officials, except when qualified exporters have been authorized to submit data in the form of magnetic tape, punched cards, or monthly Shipper's Summary Export Declarations directly to the Bureau of the Census.

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Collection Methods

Survey data are collected by mail every month. The filing deadline is the 20th calendar day of the month following the report period. The response rate as of the filing deadline is about 98 percent. Late respondents are contacted by telephone. All responses are processed each month before release of the data for publication.

Note 1.5 ERA-60: Reports of Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico

Background

The "Report of Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico" (ERA-60) survey was designed by the Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) of the Department of Energy to collect data on port of entry, country of origin, destination, and quantity of imported crude oil and petroleum products, as well as sulfur content and API gravity. All licensed importers and importers of record are required to report. The "Shipments of Refined Products from Puerto Rico to the United States" (P-133-M-O) survey was designed to collect data on imports to the United States that are not covered by the ERA-60.

Universe

The monthly submission of Form ERA-60 and P-133-M-O is required by all licensed importers and importers of record into the United States and Puerto Rico. The respondent universe consisted of approximately 750 firms as of June 30, 1981. The respondent universe for these surveys is updated whenever an import license is granted by the Office of Oil Imports of the ERA.

Collection Methods

The survey data are collected by mail each month. It is mandatory for each respondent to file the ERA-60/P-133-M-O by the 15th working day of the month following the reporting period. Resubmissions are received frequently and are processed when received.

Response Rates

In December 1980, the survey had a response rate of 92 percent by the filing deadline. The universe was 640 at that time. (Because this is a dynamic survey, the universe is constantly changing.) Standard followup of nonrespondents is made to insure that all reports are received, since data are not imputed for nonrespondents. Response rate is generally 98-99% by the time the data are first published. Revised publications are not generated as standard operating procedure. The ERA-60 file is never closed; resubmissions are constantly received and processed.

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The foreign trade statistics program, conducted by the Bureau of the Census, involves compilation and dissemination of a large body of data relating to the imports and exports of the United States.

Import Statistics

Coverage

The import statistics reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries into the U.S. Customs territory (includes the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise into the United States from foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions that are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States, when documented with Customs as an intransit movement.
2. Shipments between the United States and Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and other U.S. possessions; shipments between any of these outlying areas; and imports into U.S. possessions from foreign countries.
3. U.S. merchandise returned by U.S. Armed Forces for their own use.

Source of Import Information

The official U.S. import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501- 7505).

Imported petroleum is reported as "Imports for Consumption." Imports for consumption are a combination of entries for immediate consumption and withdrawals from warehouses for consumption. With certain exceptions as indicated above, these data generally reflect the total of commodities entered into U.S. consumption channels.

Country and Area of Origin

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

Export Statistics

Coverage

The export statistics reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the U.S. Customs territory (includes the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico) to foreign countries, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise out of the United States to foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions:

1. Shipments between the United States and Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and other U.S. possessions; between any of these outlying areas; and shipments from U.S. Possessions to foreign countries.
2. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.
3. Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census primarily from copies of Shipper's Export Declarations. Shipper's Export Declarations are required to be filed with Customs officials, except when qualified exporters have been authorized to submit data in the form of magnetic tape, punched cards, or monthly Shipper's Summary Export Declarations directly to the Bureau of the Census.

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 2 Estimation

The geographic coverage of all estimates is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia, including adjacent areas of the outer continental shelf, excluding the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone.

Note 2.1 Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, stock withdrawal or addition, crude oil used directly, and losses.

Field Production is the sum of crude oil (including lease condensate) production, natural gas processing plant production, and new supply (field production) of other liquids used by refineries.

Crude oil production is estimated based on data received from State conservation and revenue agencies. Reports of crude oil production from each of the 31 producing States are not received until several months after the other components of petroleum supply described in Explanatory Note 2.1 are available for publication. For an explanation of the crude oil estimation procedure used until the State reports are complete, see Explanatory Note 2.2.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-64, "Natural Gas Liquids Operation Report." Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.1.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-64, "Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report." Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.1.

Refinery Production of LRGs, ethane, and finished petroleum products is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-87, "Refinery Report." Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components appears on a net basis under refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Refinery production is also reported weekly on survey Form EIA-161, "Refinery Report." See Explanatory Notes 1.2 and 1.3 for survey descriptions and other detail. It should also be noted that refineries do not report production of crude oil, natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, or other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form ERA-60, "Report of Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico," and Form P-133-M-O, "Shipments of Refined Products (including unfinished oils) from Puerto Rico to the United States." In addition, the Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145 summarizes import data from Customs import declarations reported on Customs Forms 7501 and 7505. The most prominent difference between the EIA and Census systems appears in imports of liquefied petroleum gases (LPG), where Census data show a much higher level of imports than Energy Information Administration data. This occurs because the ERA-60 respondent frame was built by monitoring importers of licensed products and because LPGs are not licensed products. Therefore, respondents that only import LPGs have not been identified, and do not report these imports to the Department of Energy. Since these importers are required to file form 7501 with the U.S. Customs Service, EIA obtains data on imports of LPGs from Census Tabulation IM-145. Additional data taken from the IM-145 are relatively small quantities of naphtha and kerosene-type jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oils withdrawn from bonded storage for use in international trade and for military offshore use. Even though these duty-free fuels are stored on United States shores, they did not enter the United States for domestic consumption and therefore are not included in the ERA-60 reporting system.

Imports are also reported weekly on survey Form EIA-165, "Imports Report." See Explanatory Notes 1.3, 1.5, and 1.6 for survey descriptions and other detail.

Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the month. (Note: The beginning stocks of one month are equal to the ending stocks of the previous month.) A positive result (+) would represent a withdrawal from stocks and an increase in petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. A negative result (-) would represent a buildup of stocks and reduce petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. For survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 2.4.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production, imports and stock withdrawal or addition, less crude used directly and losses. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports and refinery input.

Unaccounted-for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil supplies from crude oil disposition. A negative result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems.) A negative result would indicate that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported used. This calculation is performed for crude oil to ensure that product supplied for crude oil is always zero.

Crude Oil Used Directly and Losses is the sum of crude oil losses at refineries, crude oil burned at refineries, and crude oil burned on leases. Crude oil losses and consumption at refineries are reported on Form EIA-87, "Refinery Report." Crude oil burned on leases is reported on Form EIA-90, "Crude Oil Stocks Report." Crude oil burned on leases is divided into two categories: crude burned as residual fuel oil and crude burned as distillate fuel oil. Crude burned on leases appears as a negative supply to crude oil (a reduction in crude oil supplies) and as a positive supply to residual and distillate fuel oil (an increase to these supplies).

Note 2.2: Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are reported to the Department of Energy by each of the individual State conservation agencies, which collect crude oil production values for tax purposes. In addition, the U.S. Geological Survey reports the volume of crude oil that is produced offshore in Federally-owned waters. With the exception of six State conservation agencies, all of these reports are received monthly. After each calendar year, these monthly numbers are updated using the annual reports from the State conservation agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. The six States that do not report monthly values are Indiana, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Monthly values are estimated for these States using the individual linear trends of their historical annual crude oil production values.

There is a time lag of approximately 3 to 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the actual values are available for this publication. In order to provide more timely crude oil production estimates, the Department of Energy has established a series of statistical models that forecast the volume of crude oil production based on the historical production patterns. The models use Auto Regressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) to analyze series of monthly crude oil production values collected over several years.

In order to provide detailed crude oil production information on both the PAD District level and for the major producing States, the total United States crude oil production volume was separated into nine distinct groupings. The nine different time series are the monthly reported crude oil production volumes for: (1) all the States in PAD District 1; (2) all the states in PAD District 2; (3) Texas; (4) Louisiana; (5) the States in PAD District 3 excluding Texas and Louisiana; (6) all the States in PAD District 4; (7) Alaska; (8) California; and (9) the States in PAD District 5 excluding Alaska and California. Monthly data collected beginning in January 1973 are used for each of these time series.

A separate ARIMA model is identified for each time series. New model parameters are estimated monthly for each of these nine updated time series. Then, these ARIMA models are used to forecast crude oil production volumes for the month of interest. These values are then aggregated into PAD District and national totals. The forecasts made during 1981 had an average error of less than 0.6 percent compared to the monthly crude oil production volumes eventually reported by the States.

Note 2.3 Disposition

The components of petroleum disposition are refinery input, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Refinery Inputs of crude oil, NGPL and other liquids are reported monthly on survey Form EIA-87, "Refinery Report." Published inputs of unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components, equal refinery input minus refinery output. Refinery inputs of finished petroleum products are reported on a net basis under refinery production. Refinery inputs are also reported weekly on survey Form EIA-161, "Refinery Report." See Explanatory Notes 1.2 and 1.3 for survey description and other details.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from Census Bureau tabulations EM522 and EM594. Exports include crude oil shipments to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, which are obtained from refinery receipts reported on Form EIA-87.

Product supplied for each product is calculated by summing field production plus refinery production, plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock addition, plus crude oil used directly and losses (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus refinery input, minus exports. This formula ensures that total disposition equals total supply. Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative when total disposition of that product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported, (2) misreporting or delayed reporting of data, and (3) for calculations on a PAD District basis, incomplete coverage of interdistrict movements data compiled to calculate net receipts.

Note 2.4 Stocks

Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported monthly on Form EIA-87, "Refinery Report," and Form EIA-90, "Crude Oil Stocks Report." Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included unless otherwise noted. Alaskan crude oil in transit is also included. Stocks of crude oil are also reported weekly on Form 161, "Refinery Report," and Form EIA-164, "Crude Oil Stocks Report." Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on the Form EIA-64, "Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report," Form EIA-87, "Refinery Report," Form EIA-88, "Bulk Terminal Stocks Report," and Form EIA-89, "Pipeline Products Stocks Report." Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers, or stocks held by consumers. Petroleum product stocks are also reported weekly on Form EIA-161, "Refinery Report," Form EIA-162, "Bulk Terminal Stocks Report," and Form EIA-163, "Pipeline Products Stocks Report." For survey descriptions and other details see Explanatory Notes 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3.

Note 2.5 Average Stock Levels

The graphs displaying monthly stock levels of petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquified petroleum gases and ethane, and other products provide the user with recent data as well as a summary of data from the most recent 3 year period from January through December or from July through June. This summary takes the form of an "average range" that includes seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The average range represents the historical pattern; it is not a forecast.

These curves are updated every 6 months effective January 1 or July 1 by basing the "average ranges" on a more recent time period. At that time, each 3-year data series will be adjusted by dropping the first 6 months and including the most recent 6 months.

For each data series, the monthly seasonal factors were estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors were assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported stock levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only seasonal variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends and irregularities as the original data. For crude oil stocks, the derived seasonal factors were very small relative to crude oil stock levels. Therefore, the seasonal factors for crude oil stock levels were set to zero. The seasonal factors for total petroleum (crude and products), distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and ethane, and other products were derived using monthly data from 1974-1980. For motor gasoline, the seasonal factors were based on monthly data from 1975, 1976, 1978, 1979 and 1980. In 1977, there was virtually no seasonal behavior in motor gasoline stocks. Monthly stock levels stayed at the same high level for the entire year. In addition, the seasonal patterns in 1973 and 1974 appeared to be different from those in recent years. It was therefore assumed that the seasonal patterns in 1973, 1974, and 1977 were not representative of the recent past, and these years were not used in the determination of seasonal patterns for motor gasoline stocks. Because of these differences in the year-to-year seasonal fluctuation of motor gasoline, the evidence for the illustrated seasonal patterns for total petroleum (crude and products), crude oil, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and ethane, and other products is stronger than is the evidence for the illustrated seasonal patterns for motor gasoline.

In some cases, these seasonal patterns do not show a smooth transition from month to month. For example, the June factor for residual fuel oil is slightly less than the May and July values, making a bump in the curve. As there is little difference in the magnitude of these seasonal factors, it is possible that this variation is due to the small number of observations (7 years) and the data variability.

After seasonal factors are derived, the most recent 3 year period (from January through December or from July through June) is deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard error of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The width of the "average range" is twice this standard error.

The upper curve of the "average range" is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard error. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard error.

Note 2.6 Movements

Movements of crude oil between PAD Districts are reported on Form EIA-170, "Tanker and Barge Report." Petroleum product movements are reported on Forms EIA-170 and EIA-89, "Pipeline Products Report." Net receipts are calculated by summing total movements into and total movements from each PAD District by pipelines, tankers, and barges, and subtracting for the difference. Movements of crude oil by pipeline are not reported. For survey descriptions and other detail, see Explanatory Notes 1.2 and 1.4.

Note 2.7 Preliminary Monthly Statistics

Data from the Weekly Petroleum Reporting System (Forms EIA-161, 162, 163, 164 and 165) are used to estimate the most recent monthly values for the historical statistics. Since some of the weekly reporting periods overlap 2 adjacent months, it is necessary to use weighting factors in the calculation of the monthly values.

To calculate monthly estimates of crude oil and petroleum product imports, crude oil input to refineries, and production of petroleum products for a specific month, the weekly estimates are weighted by the number of days of that month included in each week, then summed.

End-of-month stock levels of crude oil and the major products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel and residual fuel) are calculated in a similar manner, but use only the two weekly reporting periods that cover the end-of-week stocks before and after the end of the month. The end-of-month stock level is calculated by first calculating the stock change between the 2 weeks. The daily stock change between the two end-of-week stock levels is then calculated. This number is multiplied by the weighting factor of earlier of the 2 weeks (the week that covers the last day of the month of interest). This change is added to the earlier of the two end-of-week stock levels to estimate the end-of-month stock level.

Preliminary monthly estimates of domestic crude oil production are calculated as described in Explanatory Note 2.2.

Note 3 Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data

Early in 1981, the Energy Information Administration completed an assessment of the accuracy of principal petroleum supply data series. ¹This assessment concentrated on two methods of analysis:

- Comparisons between EIA's final annual estimates published in the *Petroleum Statement Annual (PSA)* and annual estimates from independent sources.

- Comparisons between EIA's final monthly estimates published in the *PSA* and EIA's earlier estimates published in the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* and the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly* (predecessor of the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*).

Selected excerpts from these comparisons are presented below.

Comparisons of Annual Estimates

All of the systems that provide data for the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, except for the weekly systems, try to collect data from the entire universe of their potential respondents. They do not sample, and have no sampling errors. Inaccuracies in the data still occur because of problems such as incomplete lists of respondents, errors in the responses, and conceptual errors in the design of the data systems. Such inaccuracies are hard to identify and even harder to quantify. Some understanding of the overall accuracy of the estimates can be achieved by comparing estimates derived from independent sources of data, as shown in the following tables. Close agreements among annual estimates from several independent sources support the conclusion that the estimates are accurate, and accuracy in the annual estimates implies accuracy in the monthly estimates that comprise the annual estimates.

Crude Oil Production

Comparisons among independent estimates of annual crude oil and lease condensate production lead to the conclusion that the *PSA* estimates are probably accurate to within 1 percent.

Crude Oil Imports

Comparisons among independent estimates of annual crude oil imports lead to the conclusion that the *PSA* estimates are probably accurate to within 1 percent. This conclusion is supported by a study of EIA and Customs/Census import data performed for EIA.²

Motor Gasoline Supplied

Comparisons among independent estimates of the annual volume of motor gasoline supplied for domestic use show that differences in the estimates grew between 1977 and 1979. By 1979, the EIA estimate of sales by refiners and the Environmental Protection Agency's estimate of production had grown about 5-7 percent larger than the comparable *PSA*, Lundberg, and American Petroleum Institute (API) estimates. Research conducted by EIA in 1979 and 1980³ confirmed that the lower

¹*An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA-0292, June 1981.

²Maxima Corporation, *Petroleum Imports Reporting Systems, Preliminary Draft*, (Silver Spring, Maryland: February 1980). Prepared for the Office of Energy Information Validation, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C.

³Office of Energy Information Validation, *Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, An Evaluation of Published EIA Gasoline Supply Estimates* (Washington, D.C.: April 1980).

estimates were inaccurate, and identified changes in the petroleum industry that had an adverse effect on the PSA estimate. During 1980, EIA developed and tested improved procedures for collecting petroleum supply data, and implemented them in January 1981. (See Explanatory Note 4.)

Distillate Fuel Oil Supplied

Comparisons among independent estimates of the annual volume of distillate fuel oil supplied for domestic use lead to the conclusion that the PSA estimates are probably accurate to within 1 to 2 percent.

Residual Fuel Oil Supplied

Comparisons among independent estimates of the annual volume of residual fuel oil supplied for domestic use seem to show sizable and consistent differences between the EIA estimates of sales by refiners and the PSA and API estimates. When imports of residual fuel oil by nonrefiners are added to the refiner sales, however, the difference between refiner sales and the PSA estimates are narrowed to within 1 percent. The comparisons therefore lead to the conclusion that the PSA estimates are probably accurate to within 1 to 2 percent.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Crude Oil and Lease Condensate Production, 1977-1979

| | Estimated Volume of Production in Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels ^a | | | Comparative Estimate as a Percent of the PSA Estimate | | |
|--|---|-------|-------|---|--------|--------|
| | 1979 | 1978 | 1977 | 1979 | 1978 | 1977 |
| EIA Estimate from Petroleum Statement Annual ^b | 3,121 | 3,178 | 3,009 | /// | /// | /// |
| <u>Comparative Estimates</u> | | | | | | |
| American Petroleum Institute Estimate from API Monthly Statistical Report ^c | 3,130 | 3,214 | 3,021 | 100.8% | 101.1% | 100.4% |
| Census Estimate from the Annual Survey of Oil and Gas ^d | — | 3,148 | 3,016 | — | 99.1% | 100.2% |
| Oil and Gas Journal Estimates ^e of Total Production derived from Monthly Data | 3,168 | 3,165 | 3,005 | 101.5% | 99.6% | 99.9% |
| EIA Estimate from Annual Survey of Oil and Gas Reserves (EIA-23) ^f | 3,102 | 3,144 | 3,001 | 99.4% | 98.9% | 99.7% |

/// = Not applicable

— = Not available

^aVolumes are rounded to the nearest million barrels.

^bFrom Table 6 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement Annual*, 1977, 1978, 1979.

^cFrom issues of the American Petroleum Institute's *Monthly Statistical Report*. The annual values were obtained by summing the monthly values for each of the twelve-month periods.

^dFrom Table 1, p.2 of the Bureau of Census' *Annual Survey of Oil and Gas*, 1978.

^eFrom issues of the *Oil and Gas Journal*. Monthly estimates are in thousands of barrels per day. They are converted to millions of barrels by dividing by 1,000 and multiplying by the number of days in the reporting period.

^fFrom EIA's *U.S. Crude Oil and Natural Gas Reserves 1979 Annual Report* (Table 19, p. 33), *1978 Annual Report* (Table 16, p. 20), and *1977 Annual Report* (Table 22, p.36).

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia with adjacent areas of the Outer Continental shelf.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA-0292.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Crude Oil Imports, 1977-1979

| | Volume of Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels ^a | | | Comparative Estimates as a Percent of the Primary Estimate | | |
|---|--|-------|-------|--|--------|--------|
| | 1979 | 1978 | 1977 | 1979 | 1978 | 1977 |
| EIA Estimate of Receipts at Ports of Entry (ERA-60) from <i>Petroleum Statement, Annual</i> ^b | 2,380 | 2,320 | 2,414 | /// | /// | /// |
| <u>Comparative Estimates</u> | | | | | | |
| American Petroleum Institute Estimate of Receipts as Reported by Refiners ^c | 2,346 | 2,323 | 2,360 | 98.6% | 100.1% | 97.8% |
| Customs/Census Estimate of Receipts at Ports of Entry (Customs Forms 7501 and 7502) ^d | 2,415 | 2,338 | 2,431 | 101.5% | 100.8% | 100.7% |
| EIA Estimate of Inputs of Foreign Crude at Refineries (ETA-87) ^e | 2,364 | 2,334 | 2,431 | 99.3% | 100.6% | 100.7% |

/// = Not applicable

^aVolumes are rounded to the nearest million barrels.

^bFrom Table 1 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement Annual* 1977, 1978, 1979. This table also includes imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) which were 7.5 million in 1977, 58.8 million in 1978, and 24.4 million in 1979.

^cEstimate equals the sum of the annual estimate of imports derived from API's *Monthly Statistics Report* (which excludes imports for SPR), and the EIA estimates for imports for the SPR which are listed in footnote b above. The annual estimates from API data are equal to the sum of the API monthly estimates weighted by the number of days in each month.

^dData on imports to Puerto Rico which are included in the source for these estimates have been excluded from these estimates in keeping with the geographic coverage of the table. Data are from computer printouts of the Bureau of Census Report IM-245-X dated April 3, 1980 (1977 and 1978 data) and December 19, 1980 (1979 data).

^eEstimate equals refinery inputs of foreign crude plus (minus) stock increases (decreases) of foreign crude. The data for the computation are published in EIA's *Petroleum Statement, Annuals*. The stock changes (all increases) are derived from data on stocks of crude oil at refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines as reported on Form EIA-90, plus the increase in the SPR. This estimate excludes crude oil imported and not used as refinery input.

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA-0292.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Motor Gasoline Supplied for Domestic Use, 1977-1979

| | Volume in Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels ^a | | | Volume Supplied as a Percent of the PSA Estimate | | |
|--|--|-------|-------|---|--------|--------|
| | 1979 | 1978 | 1977 | 1979 | 1978 | 1977 |
| EIA Estimate from <i>Petroleum Statement, Annual</i> ^b | 2,573 | 2,711 | 2,625 | /// | /// | /// |
| <u>Comparative Estimates</u> | | | | | | |
| EIA Estimate of Sales by Refiners (P-306) ^c | 2,708 | 2,792 | 2,671 | 105.2% | 103.0% | 101.8% |
| Environmental Protection Agency Estimate derived from Production Data ^d | 2,766 | 2,851 | 2,706 | 107.5% | 105.2% | 103.1% |
| Lundberg Surveys, Inc. Estimate of U.S. Motor Gasoline Sales ^e | 2,631 | 2,746 | 2,656 | 102.3% | 101.3% | 101.2% |
| American Petroleum Institute Estimate of Deliveries ^f | 2,579 | 2,697 | 2,612 | 100.2% | 99.5% | 99.5% |

/// = Not applicable

^aVolumes are rounded to the nearest million 42-U.S. gallon barrels.

^bDerived from Table 2 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement Annual*, 1977, 1978, 1979.

^cDerived from Table 1 of EIA's December issue of *Petroleum Market Shares, Report on Sales of Refined Petroleum Products* 1977, 1978, 1979.

^dThe estimate shown is derived by substituting EIA Domestic Production values with values of domestic production tabulated from the Environmental Protection Agency Bq. Form 3520-2, "Lead Additive Report for Refineries." The EPA production estimates are 2,694 million barrels in 1977, 2,767 in 1978, and 2,848 in 1979 as compared from a summary sheet provided by Mr. Bob Summerhayes of EPA.

^eFrom the mid-June issues of the "National Petroleum News," 1979 and 1980.

^fAPI publishes monthly estimates in thousands of barrels per month of the volume of motor gasoline delivered from primary storage. The initial published monthly estimate is derived from API sources, but in later API publications the estimates are revised using EIA data. The values shown in the table are equal to the sums of the initial published API monthly estimates of motor gasoline multiplied by the number of days per month.

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA-0292.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Distillate Fuel Oil (Including Kerosene) Supplied for Domestic Use, 1977-1979

| | Volume in Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels ^a | | | Volume Supplied as a Percent of the PSA Estimate | | |
|--|--|-------|-------|---|-------|--------|
| | 1979 | 1978 | 1977 | 1979 | 1978 | 1977 |
| EIA Estimate from <i>Petroleum Statement Annual</i> ^b | 1,269 | 1,307 | 1,276 | /// | /// | /// |
| <u>Comparative Estimates</u> | | | | | | |
| EIA Estimate of Sales by Refiners (P-306) ^c | 1,282 | 1,275 | 1,242 | 101.0% | 97.6% | 97.4% |
| American Petroleum Institute Estimate of Deliveries ^d | 1,291 | 1,300 | 1,277 | 101.7% | 99.5% | 100.2% |

/// = Not applicable

^aVolumes are rounded to the nearest million 42-U.S. gallon barrels.

^bDerived from Table 2 in EIA's "Petroleum Statement Annual", 1977, 1978, 1979.

^cDerived from Table 1 of EIA's December issue of *Petroleum Market Shares, Report on Sales of Refined Petroleum Products*, 1977, 1978, 1979.

^dAPI publishes monthly estimates in thousands of barrels per month of the volume of distillate and kerosene delivered from primary storage. The initial published monthly estimate is derived from API sources, but in later API publications the estimates are revised using EIA data. The values shown in the table are equal to the sums of the initial published API monthly estimates of distillate and kerosene multiplied by the number of days per month.

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA-0292.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Residual Fuel Oil Supplied for Domestic Use, 1977-1979.

| | Volume in Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels ^a | | | Volume Supplied as a Percent of the PSA Estimates | | |
|---|--|-------|-------|--|--------|--------|
| | 1979 | 1978 | 1977 | 1979 | 1978 | 1977 |
| EIA Estimate from <i>Petroleum Statement, Annual</i> ^b | 1,024 | 1,095 | 1,109 | /// | /// | /// |
| <u>Comparative Estimates</u> | | | | | | |
| EIA Estimate of Sales by Refiners (P-306) ^c | 796 | 832 | 847 | 80.8% | 79.6% | 80.1% |
| American Petroleum Institute Estimate of Deliveries ^d | 1,044 | 1,101 | 1,114 | 102.0% | 100.5% | 100.4% |

/// = Not Applicable

^aVolumes are rounded to the nearest million 42-U.S. gallon barrels.

^bDerived From Table 2 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement Annual*, 1977, 1978, 1979. Refinery fuel use, subtracted from the figures in the source referenced below, has been reinstated in these estimates.

^cDerived from Table 1 of EIA's December issue of *Petroleum Market Shares, Report on Sales of Refined Petroleum Products*, 1977, 1978, 1979.

^dAPI publishes monthly estimates in thousands of barrels per month of the volume of residual fuel oil delivered from primary storage. The initial published monthly estimate is derived from API sources, but in later API publications the estimates are revised using EIA data. The values shown in the table are equal to the sums of the initial published API monthly estimates of residual fuel oil multiplied by the number of days per month.

Geographic Coverage: the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA-0292.

Comparisons of Monthly Estimates Over Time

Inaccuracies in petroleum data resulting from incomplete or delayed reports from respondents and from data processing errors are usually eliminated from the final *PSA* estimates. Such inaccuracies can still have important effects on the monthly estimates published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* and its predecessors. The following tables compare the initial monthly estimates published in the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* and the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly* with the final monthly estimates published in the *PSA*. During 1977-1979, the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* was published about 60 days after the end of the reporting month, and the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly* was published about 120-150 days after the end of the reporting month. The tables show that, both in terms of bias and in terms of standard deviation, the later estimates are consistently more accurate than the earlier estimates. In spite of this, the earlier estimates may have been more valuable to users of energy information because of the large difference in timeliness.

For purposes of comparison, the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* is scheduled to be published on about the same time lag as the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*. Caution should be exercised, however, in drawing conclusions from this similarity. The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* uses improved data processing procedures developed and successfully implemented during 1981. In addition, since 1979, EIA has greatly improved the accuracy of its 60-day crude oil production estimates and is making progress in improving the accuracy of its 60-day import estimates.

**Initial Monthly Estimates of Production, Stocks, and Imports of Crude Oil As A Percent of EIA's Final Published Estimates ^a
January 1977 - December 1979**

| | <u>Production During Month</u> | | <u>Primary Stocks At End of Month</u> | | <u>Imports During Month</u> | |
|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Mean Percent | Standard Deviation | Mean Percent | Standard Deviation | Mean Percent | Standard Deviation |
| EIA's Estimates from the <i>Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report^b</i> | # 98.7% | 1.6% | # 98.3% | 1.4% | # 95.4% | 2.4% |
| EIA's Estimates from the <i>Petroleum Statement, Monthly^c</i> | # 99.6% | 0.6% | 100.0% | 0.1% | # 98.4% | 1.3% |

**Initial Monthly Estimates of Products Supplied for Domestic Use as A Percent of EIA's Final Published Estimates ^a
January 1977 - December 1979**

| | <u>Motor Gasoline</u> | | <u>Distillate Fuel Oil</u> | | <u>Residual Fuel Oil</u> | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Mean Percent | Standard Deviation | Mean Percent | Standard Deviation | Mean Percent | Standard Deviation |
| EIA's Estimates from the <i>Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report^b</i> | 99.9% | 1.3% | 99.9% | 2.3% | # 97.9% | 2.7% |
| EIA's Estimates from the <i>Petroleum Statement, Monthly^c</i> | 100.0% | 0.3% | 99.7% | 0.5% | 99.4% | 1.2% |

**Initial Monthly Estimates of End-of-Month Primary Stocks As a Percent of EIA's Final Published Estimates ^a
January 1977 - December 1979**

| | <u>Motor Gasoline</u> | | <u>Distillate Fuel Oil</u> | | <u>Residual Fuel Oil</u> | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Mean Percent | Standard Deviation | Mean Percent | Standard Deviation | Mean Percent | Standard Deviation |
| EIA's Estimates from the <i>Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report^b</i> | 99.7% | 0.8% | 99.7% | 1.1% | 100.1% | 0.7% |
| EIA's Estimates from the <i>Petroleum Statement, Monthly^c</i> | 99.9% | 0.2% | 100.0% | 0.1% | 100.1% | 0.5% |

Represents a difference from 100% found to be statistically significant at the 95% level of confidence (n = 36).

^aFinal monthly estimates are from the "Petroleum Statement, Annual" for 1977, 1978 and 1979. The mean percent is calculated as follows: each preliminary estimate is first expressed as a percent of EIA's final published estimate, these are then summed and the sum is divided by the number of estimates. The standard deviation is the square root of the quantity computed by summing the squared deviation of the percents from the mean percent and then dividing by the number of percents.

^bBased on 36 initial estimates appearing in issues dated January 1977 - December 1979.

^cBased on 36 initial estimates appearing in issues dated January 1977 - December 1979.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*: DOE/EIA-0292.

Note 4 Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting systems.

EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings throughout 1980. However, estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline-sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. This difference increased to about 4 percent in 1979 and 5 percent in 1980. There are two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from refineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference—in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). The following table provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied. EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years. EIA has recently published a study of the quality of these FHWA data.¹

¹Office of Energy Information Validation, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Error Profile of the Motor Fuel Taxation Data used to Establish and Monitor State Emergency Conservation Targets* (Washington, D.C.: December, 1981).

**Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied on Old and New Basis
(Thousand Barrels per Day)**

| | 1979 | | | | 1980 | | | |
|---------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | EIA Reported | API Recast | EIA Recast | FHWA ¹ | EIA Reported | API Recast | EIA Recast | FHWA ¹ |
| Jan | 6,830 | 7,230 | 7,084- 7,246 | 6,984 | 6,323 | 6,789 | 6,630- 6,791 | 6,672 |
| Feb | 7,254 | 7,496 | 7,389- 7,568 | 7,538 | 6,596 | 6,983 | 6,831- 7,003 | 6,830 |
| Mar | 7,229 | 7,414 | 7,301- 7,463 | 7,316 | 6,406 | 6,753 | 6,607- 6,768 | 6,713 |
| Apr | 7,055 | 7,300 | 7,187- 7,353 | 7,375 | 6,800 | 7,014 | 6,886- 7,052 | 6,981 |
| May | 7,213 | 7,429 | 7,313- 7,475 | 7,428 | 6,729 | 6,954 | 6,823- 6,984 | 7,044 |
| Jun | 7,191 | 7,483 | 7,350- 7,516 | 7,441 | 6,657 | 6,966 | 6,824- 6,991 | 7,049 |
| Jul | 6,902 | 7,241 | 7,105- 7,266 | 7,299 | 6,743 | 6,973 | 6,960 | 7,132 |
| Aug | 7,330 | 7,546 | 7,426- 7,588 | 7,619 | 6,648 | 6,841 | 6,828 | 7,090 |
| Sep | 6,881 | 7,122 | 7,016- 7,262 | 7,232 | 6,510 | 6,692 | 6,962 | 6,685 |
| Nov | 6,791 | 7,068 | 6,956- 7,122 | 7,142 | 6,234 | 6,507 | 6,516 | 6,951 |
| Dec | 6,730 | 7,106 | 6,966- 7,127 | 7,064 | 6,632 | 6,948 | 6,936 | 6,993 |
| Average | 7,034 | 7,302 | 7,183- 7,347 | 7,309 | 6,579 | 6,882 | 6,806- 6,889 | 6,925 |

¹FHWA gasoline statistics published in their 1979 Table MF-33G, 08-06-80, contain aviation gasoline as well as motor gasoline. Only motor gasoline data are included in published 1980 data. Consequently, the 1979 data shown above were reduced by subtracting aviation gasoline product supplied quantities as published by EIA in the 1979 *Petroleum Statement Annual*. The 1980 FHWA data published in their 1980 Table MF-33GA, August 1981, did not require this adjustment.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oil produced by a refinery is shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981 this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. The following table presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics are now being completed (unadjusted) to permit comparison between 1980 and 1981 data series. Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Adjusted and Unadjusted Refinery Production, and Unadjusted Product Supplied of Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils, by Month for 1979 and 1980 (Thousand Barrels Per Day)

1979

| Month | Distillate Fuel Oil | | | | Residual Fuel Oil | | | |
|---------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|
| | Adj. Ref. Prod. | Unadj. Ref. Prod. | Diff. | Unadj. Product Supplied | Adj. Ref. Prod. | Unadj. Ref. Prod. | Diff. | Unadj. Product Supplied |
| Jan. | 3,043 | 3,108 | 65 | 4,646 | 1,912 | 1,946 | 34 | 3,594 |
| Feb. | 2,888 | 2,945 | 57 | 4,869 | 1,792 | 1,822 | 30 | 3,625 |
| Mar. | 3,019 | 3,026 | 7 | 3,671 | 1,719 | 1,723 | 4 | 3,243 |
| Apr. | 2,945 | 2,978 | 32 | 3,048 | 1,639 | 1,656 | 17 | 2,524 |
| May | 3,066 | 3,093 | 27 | 3,025 | 1,586 | 1,600 | 14 | 2,517 |
| Jun. | 3,153 | 3,187 | 35 | 2,743 | 1,548 | 1,566 | 18 | 2,601 |
| Jul. | 3,305 | 3,344 | 38 | 2,601 | 1,575 | 1,594 | 20 | 2,471 |
| Aug. | 3,321 | 3,359 | 38 | 2,799 | 1,584 | 1,603 | 20 | 2,570 |
| Sep. | 3,354 | 3,306 | -48 | 2,599 | 1,627 | 1,602 | -25 | 2,584 |
| Oct. | 3,251 | 3,217 | -34 | 3,085 | 1,629 | 1,612 | -17 | 2,523 |
| Nov. | 3,239 | 3,200 | -39 | 3,208 | 1,736 | 1,716 | -20 | 2,795 |
| Dec. | 3,221 | 3,238 | 17 | 3,725 | 1,894 | 1,903 | 9 | 3,022 |
| Average | 3,152 | 3,169 | 16 | 3,327 | 1,687 | 1,695 | 8 | 2,834 |

1980

| Month | Distillate Fuel Oil | | | | Residual Fuel Oil | | | |
|---------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|
| | Adj. Ref. Prod. | Unadj. Ref. Prod. | Diff. | Unadj. Product Supplied | Adj. Ref. Prod. | Unadj. Ref. Prod. | Diff. | Unadj. Product Supplied |
| Jan. | 3,013 | 3,093 | 80 | 3,794 | 1,771 | 1,812 | 41 | 3,108 |
| Feb. | 2,766 | 2,888 | 122 | 3,834 | 1,773 | 1,836 | 63 | 3,168 |
| Mar. | 2,557 | 2,690 | 133 | 3,312 | 1,584 | 1,652 | 68 | 2,726 |
| Apr. | 2,460 | 2,554 | 94 | 2,729 | 1,595 | 1,643 | 48 | 2,492 |
| May | 2,474 | 2,610 | 136 | 2,538 | 1,509 | 1,579 | 70 | 2,305 |
| Jun. | 2,646 | 2,721 | 75 | 2,392 | 1,575 | 1,613 | 38 | 2,359 |
| Jul. | 2,689 | 2,783 | 94 | 2,343 | 1,480 | 1,528 | 48 | 2,339 |
| Aug. | 2,461 | 2,582 | 121 | 2,258 | 1,444 | 1,506 | 62 | 2,348 |
| Sep. | 2,686 | 2,726 | 40 | 2,627 | 1,495 | 1,516 | 21 | 2,380 |
| Oct. | 2,589 | 2,650 | 61 | 2,981 | 1,512 | 1,543 | 31 | 2,258 |
| Nov. | 2,703 | 2,823 | 120 | 3,069 | 1,579 | 1,641 | 62 | 2,513 |
| Dec. | 2,891 | 3,052 | 161 | 3,776 | 1,660 | 1,743 | 83 | 2,762 |
| Average | 2,661 | 2,764 | 103 | 2,969 | 1,580 | 1,634 | 54 | 2,562 |

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils is now reported as part of the reclassified products (line 39) in the U.S. Petroleum Balance (Table 1). Imbalances between the supply and disposition of gasoline blending components comprise the remainder of the reclassified in Table 1. These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in the Other Liquids section of the table of Supply and Disposition Statistics (Table 2). Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of gasoline, distillate and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Note 5 Notes on Tables

5.1 Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Petroleum Products Supplied, Total Imports, Crude Oil Imports, Total Exports, and Crude Oil Exports appear as labeled in Table 4. Total Production and Crude Oil Production appear under Field Production in Table 4.

- Natural Gas Plant Production is the sum of Natural Gas Plant Liquids and Finished Petroleum Products Field Production in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Exports is the sum of Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Exports in Table 4.

- Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

5.2 Crude Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 1 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synonymous with Imports Gross Excl. SPR), SPR and Other Primary Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Unaccounted For Crude Oil, Refinery Inputs, and Exports appear as labeled in Table 1.

- SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR) appear in thousands of barrels in Table 1.

- Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

- Total Imports appear in Table 4.

5.3 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Unleaded Percent of Total Product Supplied represents the ratio of finished unleaded motor gasoline product supplied to total finished motor gasoline product supplied, multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest tenth.

- Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

5.4 Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced lines appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Crude Used Directly, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

5.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on ethane, propane, butane, butane-propane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutane. The statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.
- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.
- Ending stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

5.6 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil. The statistics on the referenced line are aggregated from Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the aggregated sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.
- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied are aggregated from Table 4.
- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 5.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance

- Lines (1) through (3) of Table 1: Crude oil (including lease condensate) production for "Alaska," "Lower 48 States," and "Total U.S." are calculated by calling the conservation agency in Alaska for Alaskan crude oil production during the month, estimating crude oil production in the United States (see Explanatory Note 2.2), and taking the difference to equal production in the lower 48 states.
- Line (5) of Table 1: SPR imports are reported on Survey Form ERA-60.
- Line (12) of Table 1: "Total Other Sources" equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) plus unaccounted for crude oil plus crude used as fuel and losses in Table 2.
- Line (14) of Table 1: Natural gas plant liquids (NGPL) "Production" equals field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL) plus field production of finished petroleum products in Table 2.
- Line (15) of Table 1: NGPL "Imports" equals the sum of the imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate imports in Table 2.
- Line (16) of Table 1: NGPL "Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)" is equal to the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate in Table 2.
- Line (17) of Table 1 equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16) of Table 1.
- Line (18) of Table 1: unfinished oils and gasoline blending components "Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)" equals stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, for unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components.
- Line (20) of Table 1: "Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply" equals the field production of same in Table 2.
- Line (21) on Table 1: "Refinery Processing Gain" is a balancing item equal to total refinery production minus total refinery input in Table 2.
- Line (22) on Table 1: "Crude Used Directly" equals the sum of crude oil used directly as distillate and residual fuel oils in Table 2.
- Line (23) of Table 1: "Total Other Liquids" equals the sum of lines (18) through (22) of Table 1.
- Line (24) of Table 1: "Total Production of Products" equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or

addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil used as distillate and residual fuel oils in Table 2.

- Line (25) of Table 1: "Gross Imports of Refined Products" equals imports of LPG and ethane plus imports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (26) of Table 1: "Exports of Refined Products" equals exports of LPG and ethane plus exports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (27) of Table 1: "Net Imports of Refined Products" equals the difference between lines (25) and (26) of Table (1).

- Line (28) of Table 1: "Total New Supply of Products" equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil used as distillate and residual fuel oils; plus imports of LPG and ethane and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and ethane and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (29) of Table 1: "Refined Products Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)" equals the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for LPG and ethane, and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (30) of Table 1: "Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use" equals total products supplied in Table 2.

- Lines (31) through (37) of Table 1 equal the respective products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (38) of Table 1: "Other Products Supplied" equals the sum of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, aviation gasoline, naphtha < 400 Deg. F for petrochemical feedstock uses, other oils > 400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (39) of Table 1: "Total Reclassified" is a balancing item equal to the sum of unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (40) of Table 1: "Total Product Supplied" is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.

- The sum of lines (41) and (42) of Table 1, stocks of "Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)" and stocks held by the "Strategic Petroleum Reserve," equals ending stocks of crude oil in Table 2. SPR stocks are reported on Form EIA-90.

- Line (46) of Table 1, stocks of "Refined Products," equals the sum of LPG and ethane and finished petroleum product stocks in Table 2.